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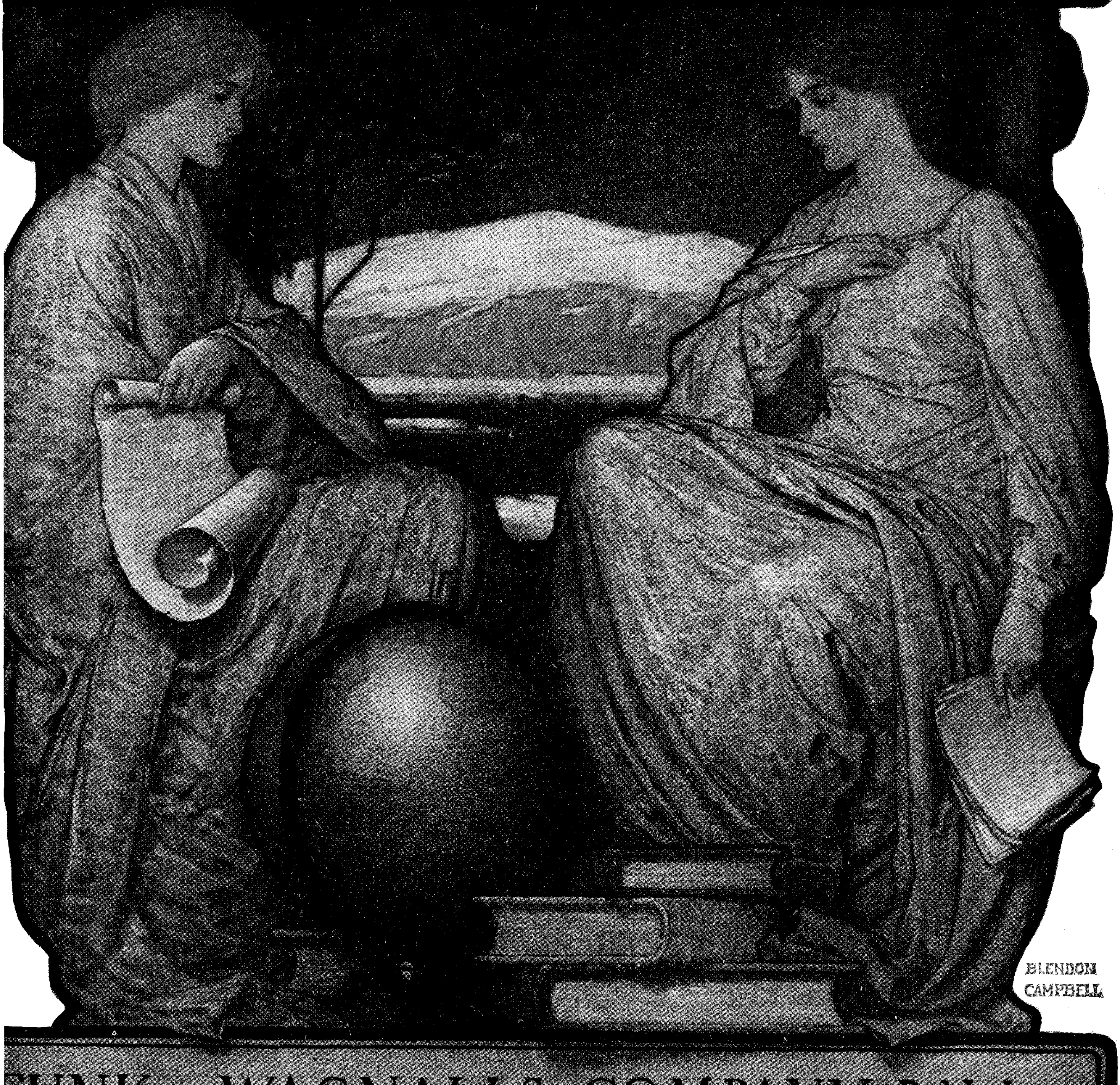
PUBLIC OPINION, combined July 7th 1906, with THE LITERARY DIGEST



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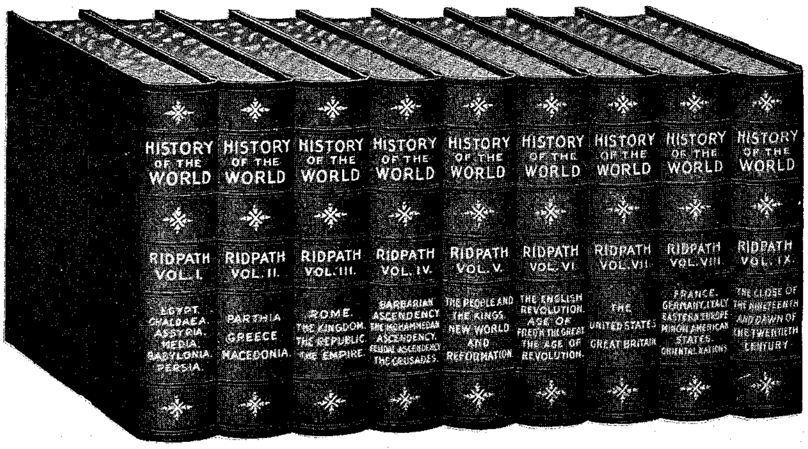

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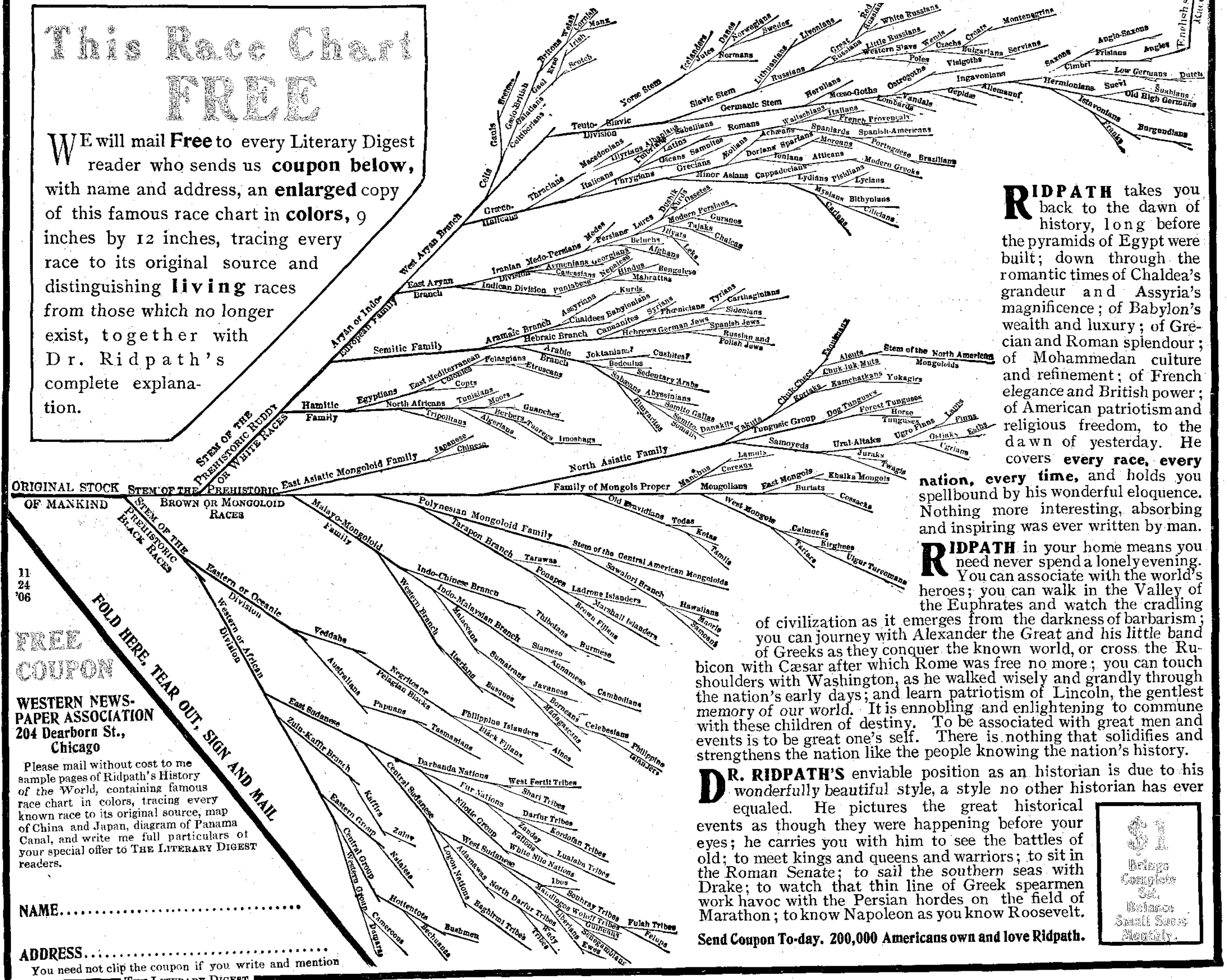

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East Aryan Branch
Semitic Family
Hamitic Family
Celts
Gaels
Gallo-Britons
Cymbrians
Britons
Welsh
Irish
Scotch
Manx
Teuto-Slavic Division
Norse Stem
Germanic Stem
Slavic Stem
Danes
Norwegians
Swedes
Icelanders
Normans
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Livonians
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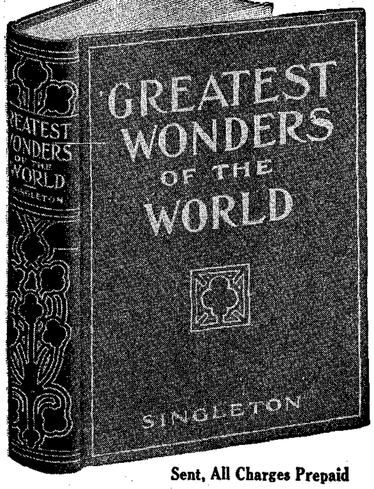

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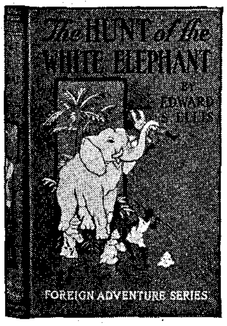

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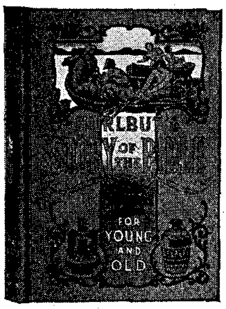

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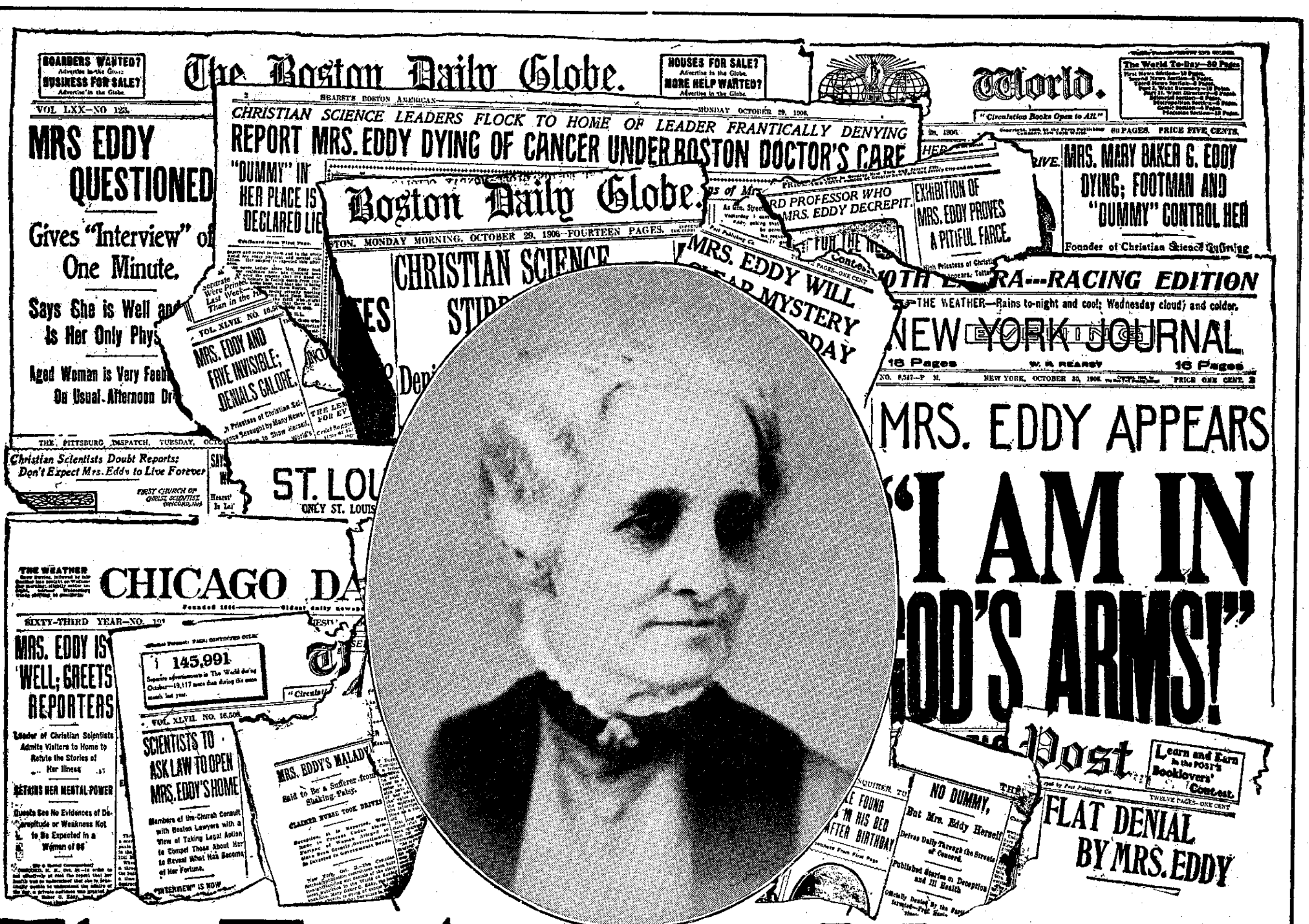
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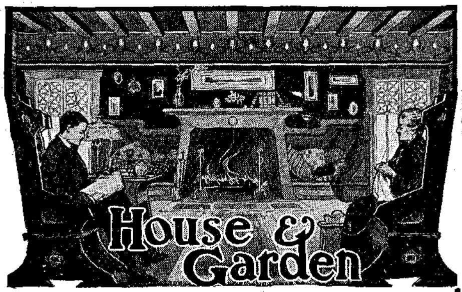

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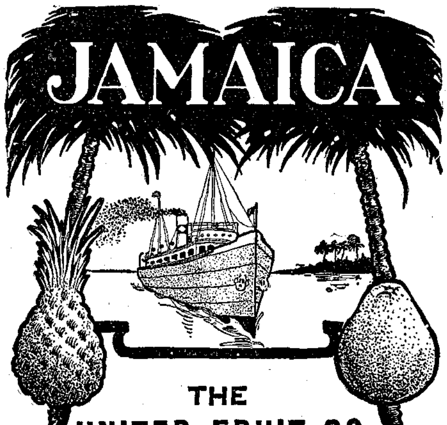

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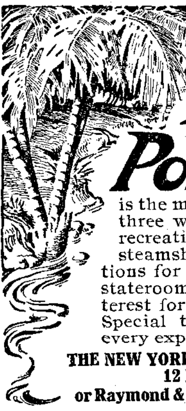

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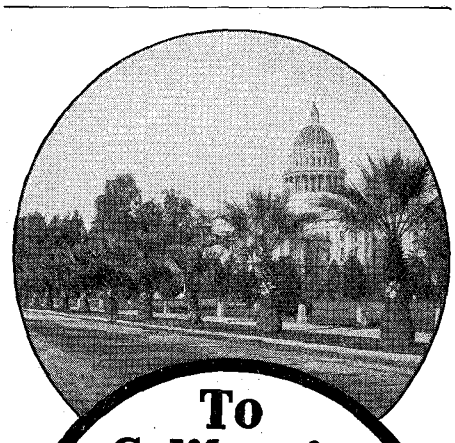

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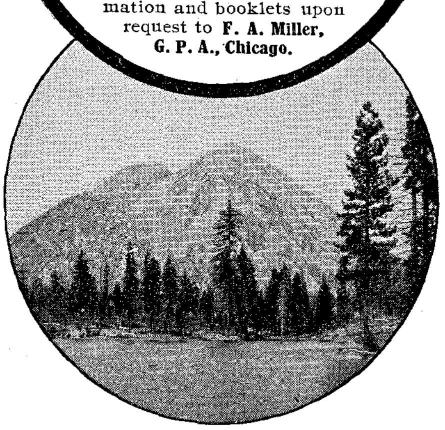

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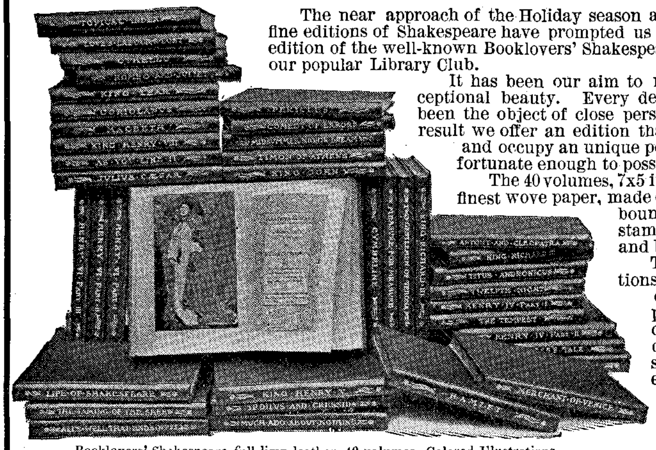

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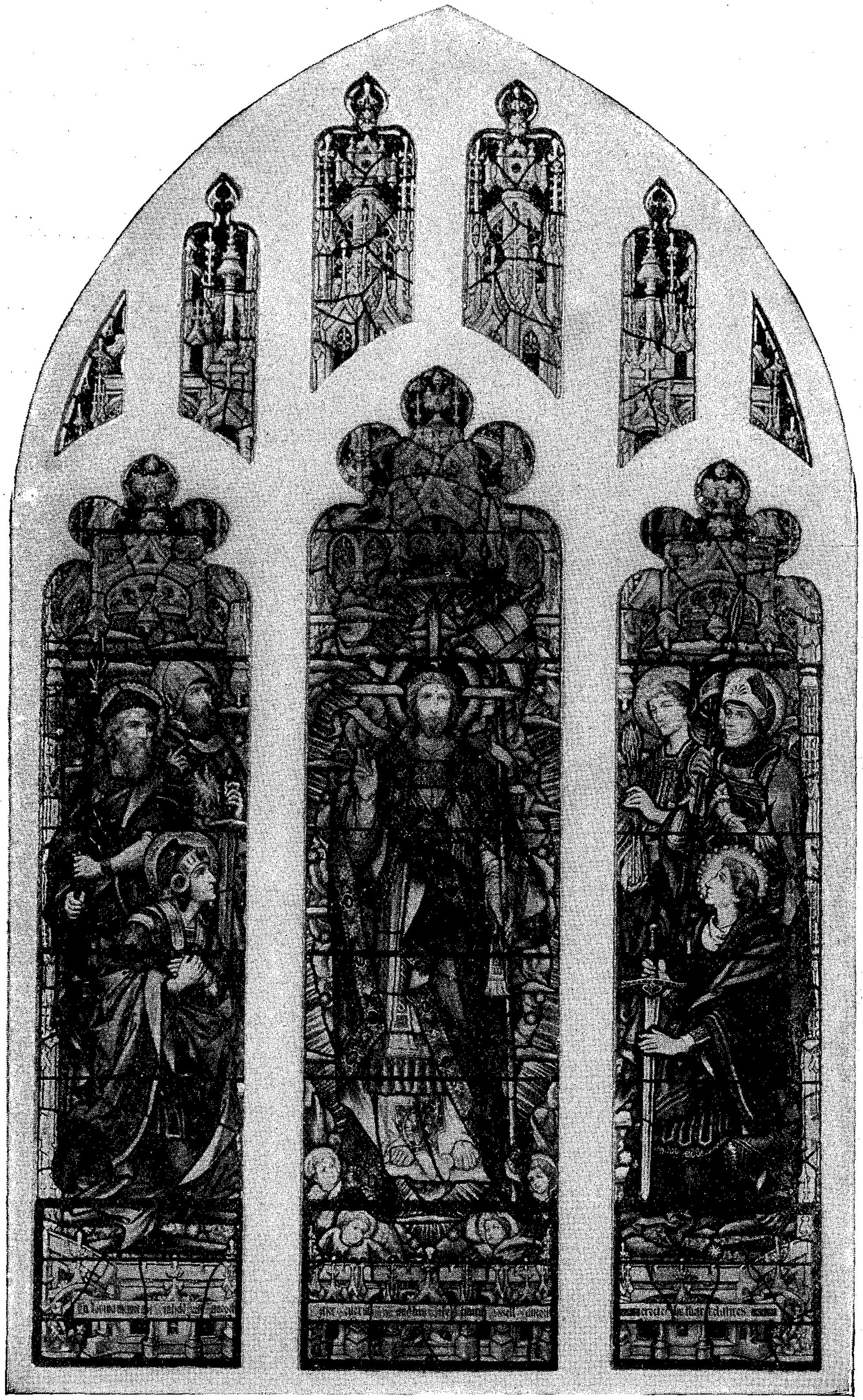

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

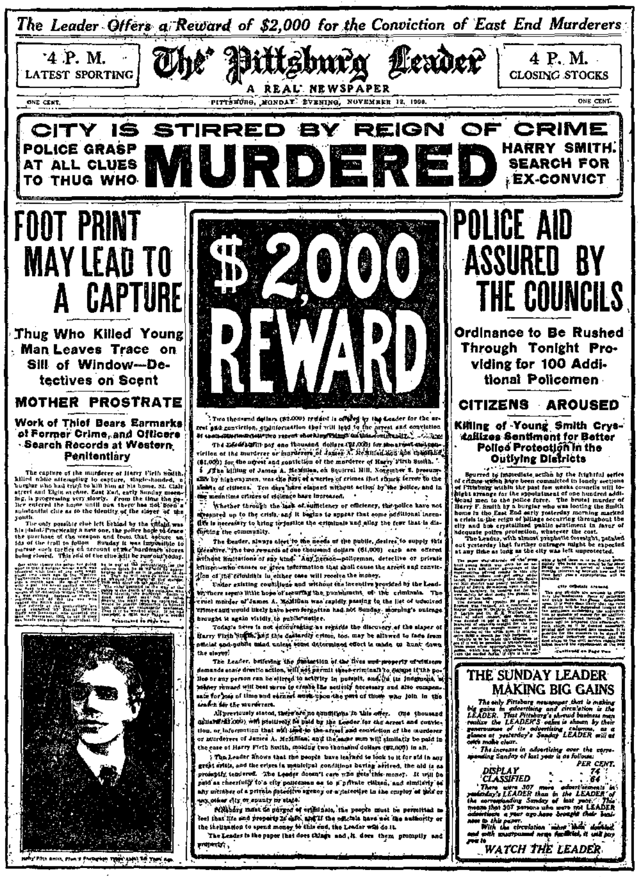
PUBLIC OPINION, combined July 7, 1906, with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIII., No. 21 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 24, 1906 WHOLE NUMBER, 866

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

PITTSBURG'S CARNIVAL OF CRIME.

An epidemic of crime in Pittsburg, proclaimed in frantic scare-heads by the newspapers of that city and further witnessed to by a hurried forty-per-cent. increase in the police force, and by the formation of vigilance committees to patrol the streets at night under instructions to "shoot first and ask questions afterward," is attracting the shocked attention of the press at large. A record of no fewer than one hundred highway robberies and burglaries in one month, culminating in the murder of several leading citizens by midnight assassins and the crucifixion of a young woman, have wrought the town to a state of tension, dispatches tell us, almost equal to that in Atlanta on the eve of the recent race riots. "A WAVE OF CRIME AND DEATH SWEEPS THE COUNTRY," "RED MIST OF CRIME ENVELOPS THE GREATER PITTSBURG DISTRICT," "LATE DEVELOPMENTS OF THE CRIME SITUATION," are typical examples of the headlines that adorn the local press, whose readers are posted by no less an authority than Superintendent of Police McQuaide on what to do when the burglar comes. "Criminals are always at war upon society, but in Pittsburg to-day an extraordinary state of war exists between the two, and extraordinary means of defense must be resorted to," affirms the Pittsburg *Leader;* while *The Sun* of that city, in the following paragraphs, asserts that the only way is to "strike at the thugs in their lairs." Thus:


The Leader Offers a Reward of $2,000 for the Conviction of East End Murderers

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The Pittsburg Leader

A REAL NEWSPAPER

4 P. M. CLOSING STOCKS

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CITY IS STIRRED BY REIGN OF CRIME

POLICE GRASP AT ALL CLUES TO THUG WHO MURDERED HARRY SMITH. SEARCH FOR EX-CONVICT

FOOT PRINT MAY LEAD TO A CAPTURE

Thug Who Killed Young Man Leaves Trace on Sill of Window—Detectives on Scent

MOTHER PROSTRATE

Work of Thief Bears Earmarks of Former Crime, and Officers Search Records at Western Penitentiary

$2,000 REWARD

POLICE AID ASSURED BY THE COUNCILS

Ordinance to Be Rushed Through Tonight Providing for 100 Additional Policemen

CITIZENS AROUSED

Killing of Young Smith Crystallizes Sentiment for Better Police Protection in the Outlying Districts

THE SUNDAY LEADER MAKING BIG GAINS

WATCH THE LEADER

HOW A PITTSBURG PAPER REFLECTS THE REIGN OF CRIME.

> "'The dragnet is out,' we hear. Where is it cast? AROUND LOW SALOONS, EVIL AMUSEMENT PLACES, AND HOUSES OF ILL FAME. Yesterday another crowd of suspects was gathered in just as was done after McMillen was so brutally slain.
>
> "Where and why do the police pick up these suspects? They have no visible means of support. They consort with those whose cry is that of the daughters of the horse-leech: 'Give. Give.' THESE IDLERS ARE CRIMINALS in the fact that they have refused to work.
>
> "Yet they can go and come as they please. Nine men out of ten will hotly resent police inquiry into what they are doing and who they are. And this is the sure defense of the tenth, who prowls and robs and murders.
>
> "If honest people would live in safety they must demand that not only should there be many more police, but that they should be empowered to INVESTIGATE EVERYBODY when circumstances justify. This will make thugs play closer to cover.
>
> "They must see that those who have no visible means of support are more adequately dealt with than by fine and brief imprisonment. No man should be released until it is arranged that he goes into honest occupation and stays at work."

The Leader, in another issue, points to the example of Ohio under somewhat similar conditions, with the suggestion that Pennsylvania might profit thereby:

> "During an epidemic of burglary associated with murder in some of the larger cities of Ohio some years ago, public opinion stirred the State Legislature to action, with the result that a law was placed upon the statute-books which has caused Ohio to be avoided by the professional night marauder. The law reads:
>
> "'Whoever in the night season maliciously and forcibly breaks and enters any inhabited dwelling-house with the intention to commit a felony or with intent to steal property of any value, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary during life; but upon recommendation of the jury shall be imprisoned not more than thirty years or less than fifteen years.'
>
> "The stringency of this statute is based upon the theory that the house-breaker is a murderer in intent; that, when interrupted in his nefarious work, he will kill; and that he deserves punishment for the intent that his crime implies in excess of the actual crime."

The Pittsburg *Post* points out that vigilance committees are in themselves a source of danger to the citizen. It says:

> "Whether the action in the East End looking toward the formation of a vigilant posse will work well is open to discussion. It is not wise for a city to drive its people into the hallucination of panic and hysteria nor is it sensible to advertise to the country a prospectus of crime which exceeds the fact. Vigilants belong to the raw West and the times of the reckless adventurers, when courts and officers are unknown. Summary and capital punishment is the penalty for such minor offenses as stealing a horse.

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Perhaps such excess of apprehension, such impetuosity of action, are in the first place needless, and otherwise irreconcilable with the true status of Pittsburg. The vigilant plan is coupled also with possible mistakes that might involve more fatalities than the actual crimes against which it is directed."

The New York *Tribune*, recalling similar epidemics of crime in Chicago last winter, in San Francisco a couple of months ago, and on more than one occasion in New York, discusses the meaning of such phenomena. We read:

"Is there a concerted action of criminals against one community for a brief and profitable period until the forces of order expel them? Is it the mere coincidence of an unusual number of crimes of violence on the part of the not habitually criminal with the usual similar acts of the habitually criminal, combining fortuitously to make what seems like a shocking outbreak of lawlessness? Are some of these carnivals of crime merely of newspaper-making, the exaggeration of the usual crime of a great city for some political purpose? . . . . . .

"When the Chicago carnival of crime was at its height last winter we intimated our belief that the newspapers and public of that city were making the most of the usual crime there to put pressure upon the City Council to raise liquor licenses and thus afford more money to increase the police force. When the Council took this action the carnival of crime ended like magic.

"It is always possible that 'yeggmen' and thieves may move concertedly upon a city which is ill policed and looks like 'easy picking.' Suppose that incidentally the police of New York and those of Philadelphia or of Chicago should round up the criminals and drive them out of town, as the police often do. It is not unlikely that a large number of criminals together might move upon a city like Pittsburg, and that, arriving there, they might make themselves felt in an unusual outbreak of robberies, assaults, and murders. . . . . . .

"It is the feeling that the city is full of strange criminals in unsuspected numbers, come bent on raiding the town, that gives terror to such a carnival of crime as Pittsburg reports. But a discriminating examination of the crimes which go to swell the appalling lists in the newspapers shows that many of them are not the work of the professional criminal classes. They are merely the crimes which happen daily in a great city and which give ordinarily no cause for general alarm. When a drunken husband kills his wife, when two brawlers fight in the street and one has his head broken, it all goes into an undiscriminating list to swell a 'carnival of crime.' But no police provision can guard against such acts of violence as these. The police are supposed only to know the professional 'crooks' and keep them moving and so prevent reigns of terrorism."

The Brooklyn *Citizen* criticizes Pittsburg's expedient of "vigilance committees," and goes on to say:

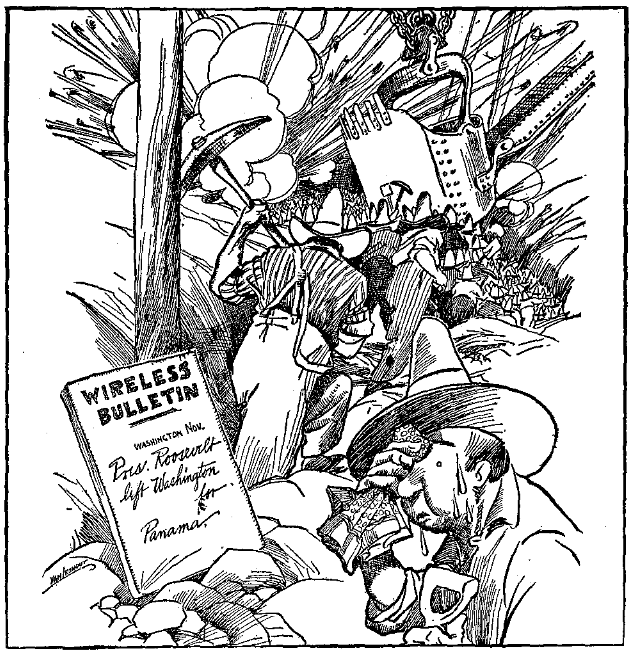
"The remedy is, more policemen. One of the familiar anomalies of American municipal government is this constant plea of lack of funds made by wealthy cities like Pittsburg and New York whenever the question of an adequate police force is raised.

"London and Paris and Berlin—in fact, all of the large European cities—are better policed than New York or any other American city, and none of them has ever stopt to count the cost. Protection of life and property is not only a function of the state, but some people with reason proclaim it the most important function. Other things could very well be intermitted until this problem has found its solution in a police force numerically large enough to hold in check and keep down the evil forces of society."

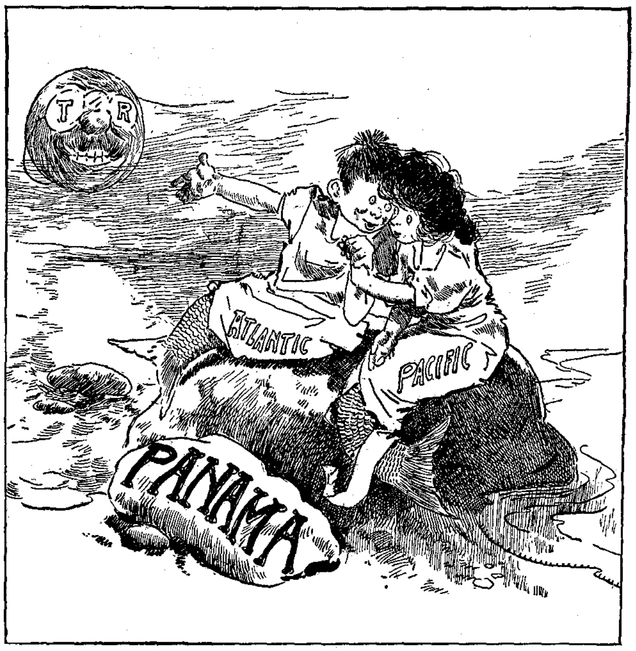
SAN FRANCISCO'S SECOND CRISIS.

As an aftermath to her ordeal of earthquake and fire, San Francisco is enduring a plague of greed and corruption. The shock of her first catastrophe called forth so conspicuously the civic and humanitarian virtues of her citizens that more than one paper proclaimed San Francisco in ruins "nobler and dearer than San Francisco in the full tide of prosperity." But "the period of high motives," asserts *The Pacific Churchman* of that city, "has been succeeded by an era of selfishness and greed, with its legitimate fruit of vice and crime." Her second crisis, apparently, is a crisis of graft. Indications of her distress reached the East in rumors of welching insurance companies, of the mulcting of the city by the industrial corporations, and of shameless and defiant graft on the part of men prominent in the control of municipal affairs. Finally comes word of the apparently systematic looting of the relief fund, of which about one million dollars is said to be unaccounted for, and of the indictment of Mayor Eugene Schmitz and Abraham Ruef on charges of blackmail and extortion. It is said that the tapping of the relief fund will be made the subject of a Federal investigation, since it appears that a portion of the leakage occurred through the post-office.

The central figure in San Francisco's humiliation and travail, the chief target of popular indignation and anti-graft outcry, is Abraham Ruef, a political boss whose control of both parties made him practically dictator of the city. So daring and unabashed are this man's methods, as the newspapers depict them,

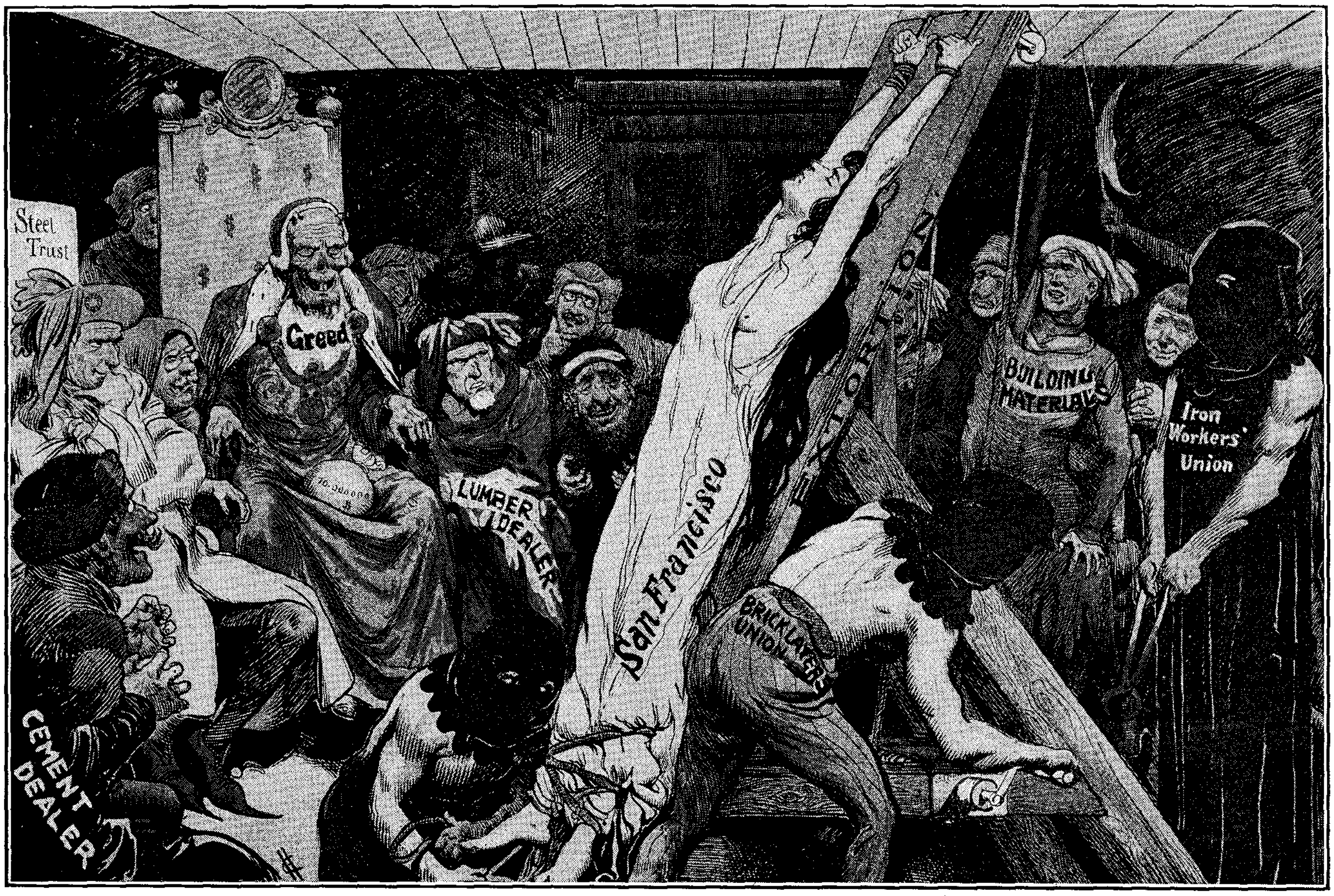

WIRELESS BULLETIN
WASHINGTON Nov.
Pres. Roosevelt left Washington for Panama.

AND THE DIRT BEGAN TO FLY.
—Van Leshont in the Philadelphia *Press*.



"DE-LIGHTED!"
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

AT PANAMA.



ON THE RACK.

"Generosity" is easy when you can get your money back with interest.—*Puck*.

that when threatened with an investigation he at once attempted to capture the office of district attorney and thus relieve his enemies of their chief weapon. In this, as in his alleged effort to pack the judiciary with his own lieutenants, he was unsuccessful. That he is well hated may be inferred from the fact that a Pacific-coast paper appeared with "Lynch Abe Ruef!" as a headline in three-inch letters. Altho such journalistic sensationalism is received with reservation, says the San Diego *Union*, nevertheless "when the president of the State University [Benjamin Ide Wheeler], addressing a student gathering, emphatically declares, 'If we have many more bad men in San Francisco, we may have to get rid of some of them by the scaffold,' few persons will have any doubts as to the gravity of the situation and temper of the people of that city." The San Francisco *News Letter* thus presents the situation:

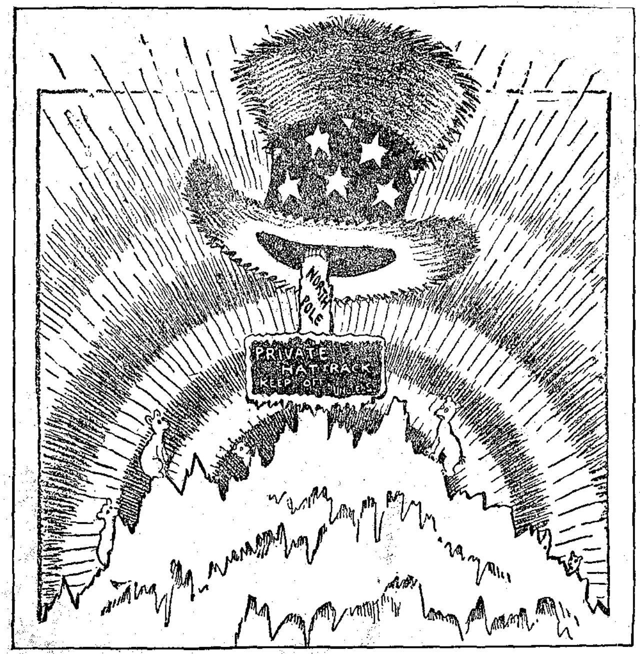
> "Political ambition, a row among the grafters, a couple of rich men willing enough to sacrifice much to redeem the city's good name, are the strange elements commingled that have led to the conditions that make it possible at last to reach the hitherto impregnable Ruef. It is not the province of this journal to handicap Messrs. Heney and Burns in their work. It is sufficient to know that neither of them can be bought or browbeaten to let up an instant in the prosecution of the malefactors who are fattening on the proceeds of their iniquity. . . . . . .
>
> "And instead of indulging in senseless vituperation, now that it seems that officials of this city are to change their style of 'hair-cut' at the same time they will change their daily costume for one of striped wool, and their diet for the simple fare of the rest-cure at San Quentin, it would be well for our journals to point to the fact that crime can not escape the penalty, no matter what the station of the criminals, because, as Heney says, 'Even a lawyer, *turned thief*, makes mistakes.' . . . . . .
>
> "*The News Letter* has repeatedly asked the press of the State to lay particular stress on the fact that crime always pays the penalty in some form or another. The political boss, the gas-pipe man, the petty thief, the embezzler of large or small sums always pays the penalty, and there is no evading the responsibility when once the garment of crime is assumed. Impress this fact on the public, on the entire country, on the individual, on the youth taking his first step in the direction of crime, on the ward hoodlum sitting in open-mouthed admiration at the feet of the city boss, and on the boss himself. The first practical lesson to be given the world at large of this great fact in the civilization of all ages is to bring the men that are presently to come to trial before the Grand Jury to punishment, and *make the penalty, if they are shown to be guilty, the heaviest and the longest the law allows.* By removing *the shining example of unabashed criminals in high places, the entire edifice of crime, will lose its greatest* claim to endurance as a permanent San Francisco institution."

The same paper sketches, with a touch of the vernacular, the following graphic picture of Ruef as the chances of the battle turn against him:

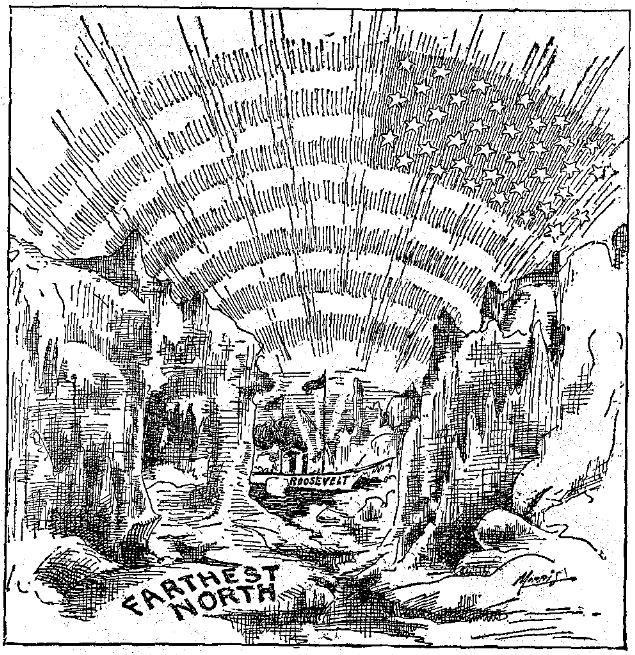
> "He will soon be on the toboggan. He has his little moments of hot and cold flashes. He has his minutes of sweat and turmoil. He feels it most when alone. When, in communion with himself, he looks into the glass, beads of perspiration stand on his brow, and he wonders if that toboggan will lead to Folsom, expatriation and Honduras, or suicide."

There is no politics in the present outbreak of popular feeling, asserts the San Francisco *Chronicle*. "It is a simple question as to whether the officials of the city are honest men or thieves." And the Philadelphia *Press* comments tersely, in a tone that could be duplicated from almost any of the Eastern papers:

> "Six men were shot in their tracks in San Francisco in the days immediately following the earthquake and fire, for looting the bodies of the dead and plundering the ruined homes of victims of the disaster. These wretches robbed the dead; but how much more abhorrent is the picture that has been presented in the last few weeks in the revelations concerning the piracy and graft of certain men and politicians who have been systematically robbing the destitute living in that stricken city!"



NOT YET, BUT SOON.
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader*.



THE NORTHERN LIGHTS.
—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman Review*.

PEARY, HIS MARK.

THE WAGE-INCREASE MOVEMENT.

ON the heels of the Pennsylvania Railroad's voluntary ten-per-cent. increase in the wages of its employees come many more or less definite rumors of wage-increase by other big corporations, resulting altogether in a movement which, according to the Baltimore *News*, "will add many millions to the income of wage-workers throughout the country and will have a stimulating effect upon an immense multitude of related business interests." "Probably," the same paper adds, "it is not too much to say that every corner grocery in the United States will feel the result." The action of the Pennsylvania alone, the financial papers point out, will directly affect 165,000 men and will add about $12,000,000 a year to the cost of labor in operating the roads. Press dispatches state that the Standard Oil Company has decided to increase the wages of its 60,000 employees in the United States, and the Amalgamated Copper Company, the United States Steel Corporation, and a number of railroad companies are credited with similar intentions. Among the reasons brought forward by the press for this remarkable tendency on the part of corporations to advance wage-rates voluntarily are the increased cost of living, the prosperity of the industrial corporations, and their desire to checkmate the growing tide of antagonism revealed during the recent political campaign.

No less an authority than the New York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* considers this move on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company "one of the most significant events of the times"; for when the Pennsylvania leads in a step of this kind, says *The Chronicle*, it is difficult to see how other railroads can avoid following. Moreover, it adds, it is evident that the directors of the company "view the future with a great deal of confidence, and as they are in good position to judge of the outlook, their hopeful attitude will quite generally be regarded as one of the encouraging features in the situation." It goes on to comment on the fact that this enhancement of the pay of labor "comes at a time when railroad expenses are already being heavily increased by reason of the higher prices of materials, supplies, and everything that enters into the operating accounts of a railway."

"At a time," remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "when the corporation is allotting to the owners a larger share in the net earnings of the system, it is most just that the men who have contributed to the prosperous condition of the traffic and finances which made that division possible should also share in the increased profits." *The Journal of Commerce*, on the other hand, calls attention to certain attendant dangers. Thus:

> "This action on the part of a company that can afford it, and that employs some two hundred thousand men, is likely to exercise an influence upon other railroad companies and their employees, but all are not so favorably situated as the Pennsylvania. While it is earning seven-per-cent. dividends and adding to its surplus, the average dividend on railroad stocks throughout the country last year was only about 3¼ per cent., and many roads are still earning none at all. Because one company can afford to advance wages it does not follow that others can do so, but it is liable to beget the idea that they ought to, and to increase the restlessness of their men. While there is a tendency of wages in the same occupations and under like conditions to seek a common level, this is greatly checked by the existence of large corporations employing many men and differing widely in their financial situation. They do not all enjoy the same degree of prosperity, and there is no longer an easy interchange of workmen between different corporations in the same business. There is such a restraint upon competition, both in capital and labor, that inequalities are created in profits and wages alike which can not readily be overcome. . . . . . .
>
> "Another question naturally arises, how far a favorably situated and prosperous system engaged in the business of common carrying is entitled to keep up an exceptional scale of wages and rate of dividends at the expense of shippers over its lines. When it can afford this, is it not time to lower its charges to the public rather than maintain a standard of wages and profits to which others can not conform?"

The same paper reminds us that such periods of prosperity as the present do not benefit a numerous section of the community, namely, those who have fixt incomes from former investments, those who have fixt salaries, a great number of wage-earners outside of organized industries, and a mass of business men to whom the cost of doing their business outstrips the profit they can derive from it. These classes feel only the pressure of the increased cost of living.

By the Chicago *Journal* the situation is hailed almost as a door ajar to Utopia. We read:

> "The people are prosperous beyond anything in history, but they feel that they are *not* getting their full share of the wealth that is being made, and it is this feeling that is played upon by agitators.
>
> "A general increase in salaries will do away with this cause of

discontent and please employees so much that the sentiment of hostility to great corporations will disappear. Then agitators will be out of a job and the country at large will settle down to business in comfort and general good feeling."

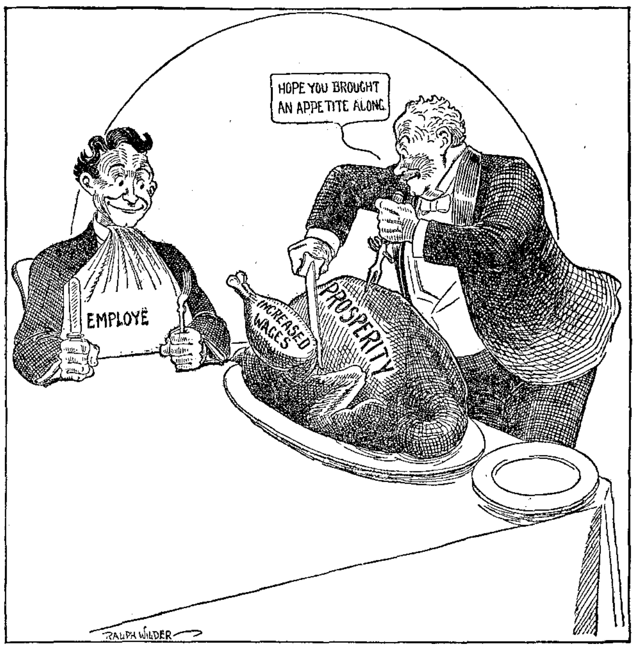
TO DISSOLVE THE STANDARD-OIL COMBINATION.

THE filing of papers at St. Louis on November 15, instituting a Federal action to dissolve the Standard Oil Company as a monopoly or combination in restraint of trade casts in the shade the various other lawsuits against that corporation which are reported from all over the country. Already, as the New York *Press* remarks, the octopus had become "fair game for every public prosecutor." Nevertheless, "with a score of public prosecutors at its heels and judges saying many unkind things about its methods, the Standard keeps on controlling the oil market, writing legislation and court decisions, and dominating the finances of the nation." It is therefore with something of a breathless interest that the public watches to see whether the quarry will maintain its imperturbability now that the Government of the United States has joined the hunt. The press point out that there are few or no novel facts in the charges made by Attorney-General Moody against the Standard, and that the statute under which the proceedings are instituted—the Sherman Anti-Trust act—has been on the books for sixteen years. The novelty, apparently, is in the fact that the law is to be applied—a fact for which the New York *World* (Dem.) gives the entire credit to President Roosevelt. The Government suit names as defendants not merely the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey (the holding company of the combination), and each of the seventy or more constituent corporations, but also John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers, John D. Archbold, and other officers of the Standard. The defendants are given two months to prepare their answer. The bill sets forth that from 1882 to 1895 the Standard paid dividends amounting to $512,000,000 on a profest valuation of less than $70,000,000, besides accumulating a surplus of unknown magnitude, and notes that for the last nine years the dividends have run from 33 to 48 per cent. "It is against the system which has enabled the combination to exact such enormous and unreasonable profits from the public," remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "that the Federal courts are asked to give relief." *The Press*, of the same city, asserts that the story of Standard Oil has never before been told so impressively as in the cold recital of this bill in equity. The same paper suggests that when the Government asks that the holding, ownership, and control of the Standard's various subcorporations be declared void, it "raises a large question affecting other great interests which are not chargeable with the Standard's offenses." The New York *Journal of Commerce* defines the extent of the Government's power in the matter:

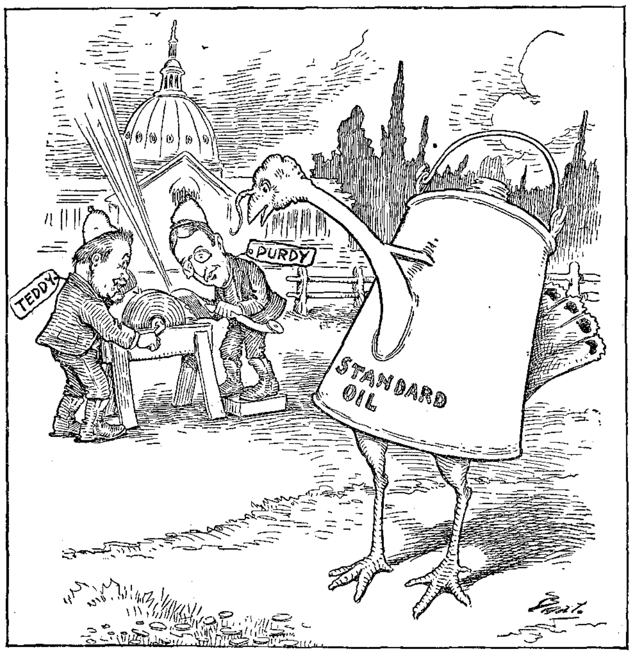
"If the allegations regarding the combination are proved and sustained, there can be no doubt that the restraining orders asked for will be granted. There can be no order for the dissolution of the Standard Oil Company, which is organized under the laws of New Jersey, or of any of the constituent or subsidiary corporations whose stock it holds, as they are incorporated under the laws of various States. What can be done is to dissolve the bond by which the several companies are held together in a combination or conspiracy by means of the one holding company, just as the hold of the Northern Securities Company upon the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroad companies was broken. The holding corporation may be forbidden to control the subsidiary corporations by voting their stock, and these may be forbidden to pay dividends to the former as their stockholder. All the defendants may be prohibited from continuing the restraint of trade in petroleum by any other combination or arrangement. Pending the trial and before final decree 'the court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.' . . . . . .

"Much more may depend upon it than the dissolution of this combination in case it shall be adjudged unlawful. All the parties defendant may then, or before then on like allegations, be prosecuted in a criminal court for misdemeanor and subjected to fine or imprisonment, or both, if convicted. Besides, any person who may have been injured by any unlawful act of those engaged in this combination or conspiracy may sue and 'recover threefold the damages sustained by him.' The struggle with this particular monopoly will be watched with keen interest abroad, as well as at home."

The New York *Commercial*, which is said to be a Standard-Oil paper, quotes approvingly an editorial in the New York *Times* which hints that in the final event the public may find the dissolution



IT IS RUMORED THAT THE LARGE CORPORATION WILL HAVE A GUEST THIS THANKSGIVING.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.



THANKSGIVING COMING.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

THANKSGIVING HINTS.

of the Standard-Oil combination anything but a cause for gratulation. We read in part:

"There is a widespread impression that the price of oil has undergone a material reduction during the period covered by the Standard's monopoly. Mr. Moody would do well, it seems to us, to show the domestic consumer the extent of his grievance against the Standard, if he has any.

"It is at best largely a matter of inference whether the seventy companies constituting the Standard-Oil corporation would as competitors have been able to build up this enormous business in petroleum products, and whether they would have been able to produce and sell the chief product, illuminating oil, as cheaply as the Standard has produced and sold it. Restraint of trade may exist technically where there is no actual restraint at all. . . . If the restraint charged against the Standard Oil is technical only, it might prove true that buyers of illuminating oil, instead of having a grievance against the Standard, would be aggrieved by the dissolution of it."

An editorial in the London *Times*, cabled to the New York paper of the same name, says in part:

"It must not be supposed that the fight will be an easy one. The Standard Oil Company has an unlimited command of money and is remarkably unfettered by scruples of any kind. Whatever can be done by the lavish use of money, by resort to every legal dodge and quibble, by appeal to every prejudice, honest, dishonest, reasonable, and unreasonable, will beyond doubt be done. But victory will be as disastrous for the combination as defeat, for if existing legislation does not afford the means of controlling this and other gigantic trusts, there will be an irresistible demand for legislation that is adequate.

THE LATE MAJOR-GEN. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

Many pleasant things are now being said of him which a critical public withheld at the close of his Cuban campaign.

"The law is now upon trial, and if it fails to control the Standard Oil Company, revolutionary ideas doubtless will gain strength among the more impatient and unthinking, but the proved determination of the President will encourage the sober portion of the nation to persist in legal, orderly courses and demand such changes in the law as to render it adequate to cope with the trusts. . . . The American people is long suffering, but its limit of endurance has been reached. Through the Republicans or Democrats or without either it is bent upon regaining the mastery of its own house and ridding itself of the usurpers who now strew the country with wreckage from sea to sea."

Trade-Unions and Socialism.—That trade-unions are incompatible with Socialism was the gist of an article presented in THE LITERARY DIGEST of November 10, page 672. A different opinion is advanced by *The Appeal to Reason*, a Socialist organ published in Girard, Kans. "Socialism," asserts this paper, "is universal unionism." Therefore, altho the two are not hostile to one another, Socialism would make unionism unnecessary. *The Appeal* quotes the following statement from *The Morning Tribune* of Providence, R. I.:

"It is becoming evident that the labor-unions are turning to the Socialist party. Following the advice of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to ally themselves with the political party which seemed to promise most for their welfare, the Cigar-makers' Union gave official indorsement to the Socialists. At a meeting Sunday, of the Brewery-workers' Union, No. 114, one of the strong bodies in membership, similar action was taken. It was stated in *The Tribune* some days ago that the indications were that this movement would benefit the Socialists more than any other political party."

We read further that—

"The Providence brewery-workers, in their resolutions, declared that 'the Democratic and Republican parties are both capitalist parties, both uphold the Republican form of government, allowing the people to vote for individuals only, placing the power in their hands to betray the workers into slavery to the profit-making class.'"

By way of definition *The Appeal* adds:

"The labor-union is a defensive alliance against capitalism, which is represented in the political field by the Republican and Democratic parties. The function of unionism is to secure to the worker as much as possible of the product of his toil. As Socialism will give to each the *entire* product of his labor, it will readily be seen that it is indeed different from unionism. Under Socialism unionism will lose its usefulness. With the coming of the former, the latter will disappear. No union man who really understands Socialism can reject it."

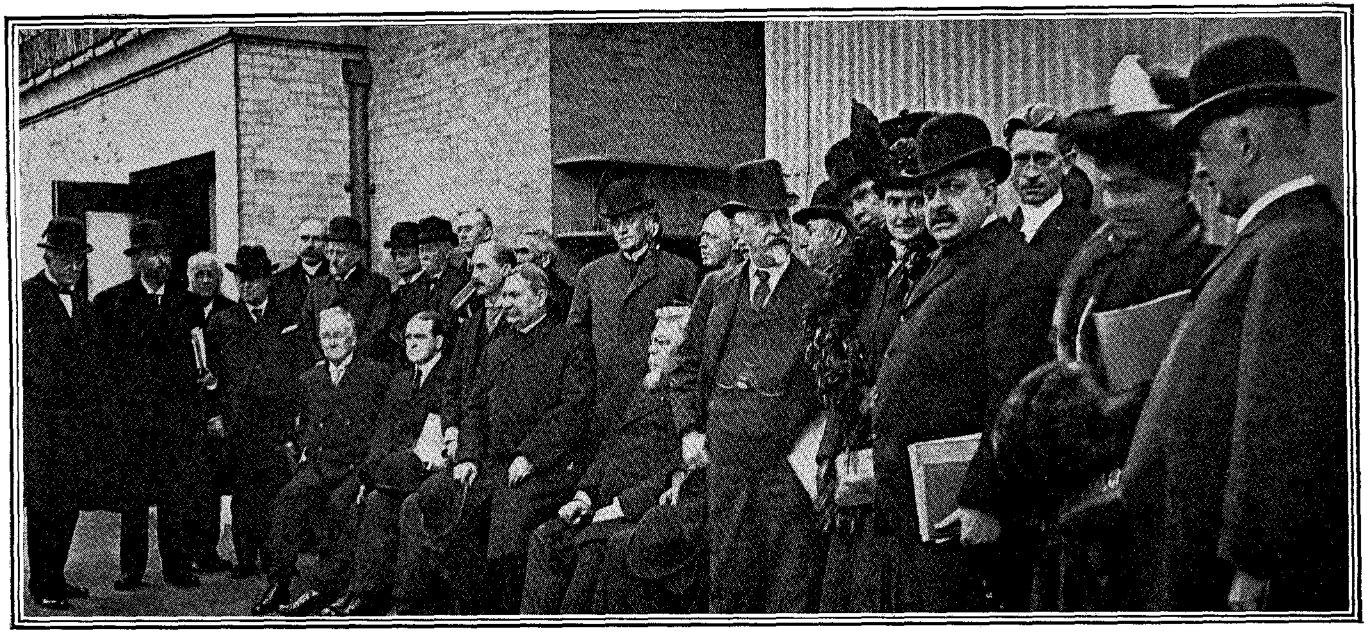
THE REHABILITATION OF GENERAL SHAFTER.

THE controversy arising out of the Spanish War, in which the wisdom of General Shafter's appointment to lead our army in Cuba was questioned, has been in a measure revived by the recent death of the General. As might be expected, many pleasant things are now being said of him which a criticizing public withheld at the close of his campaign. But even in 1898, says the New York *Commercial*, there was a very general conviction "among unbiased and non-hysterical persons" that history would eventually do him justice —"that is, that the criticism heaped on him from various quarters, military and civil, official and unofficial, during and after the campaign of Santiago, would be shown eventually to have been wholly unmerited and particularly untimely and ungracious."

First of the developments which came to light after the General's death, and which the press hail as explaining the hitherto unexplained attitude of General Miles, whose criticisms of Shafter were at one time particularly severe, is the discovery of the manner of Shafter's appointment to lead the Santiago campaign. "The general conclusion at the time," says the New York *Times*, "was that, the General and the Secretary of War being both from Michigan, the appointment went by favor." It has been now made almost certain that this was not the case and, as *The Times* adds, "the better opinion seems to be that he was the personal choice of General Miles." This view is substantiated by the testimony of the private secretary of General Alger, Secretary of War at that time. This man, Mr. Mason, is quoted in the New York *Sun* as follows:

"I was present at Secretary Alger's house in Washington one Sunday morning when the command of the Santiago army was offered to General Miles. General Miles said that he didn't care to conduct the Santiago campaign because at that time he was planning the organization of an army of 50,000 men to operate against Havana. The Secretary asked General Miles if he would recommend some one for the place, and he said he would do so the next day, after he had had time to think the matter over. General Miles wrote the next day suggesting General Shafter, who was an old friend of his."

When, however, Santiago was captured by Shafter's army, the war was practically ended, and as the Brooklyn *Eagle* remarks, "nothing remained for Miles to do but to parade with a few forces on Porto Rico roads, without more peril to life or to limb than a drill of the Twenty-third Regiment in its armory or in the Park involves." Nevertheless, adds *The Eagle*, tho Miles may have been responsible for the appointment of Shafter to Cuba, "it does



DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL DIVORCE CONGRESS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Governor Pennypacker, president of the Congress, is seen in profile seated in the center of the group. The photograph was taken at the Bellevue-Stratford, where the session was held.

not make Miles responsible for the conditions which prevailed in our service there and afterward, when Shafter was in charge of affairs."

The Springfield *Republican* passes lightly over the details of the campaign which have been variously assailed since the war, and says of General Shafter that "criticism of his operations and his own generalship finally is dulled in the face of the circumstance that he triumphed." The Detroit *News* speaks thus:

> "He did what he was told to do, to the best of his ability, and in spite of his infirmities of age and flesh. The brevity of his occupation at Santiago saved him from multiplying embarrassments. General Shafter earned his retirement in honor. At the time when the public was much excited over the management of the war he was the target of much unjust censure, but history will do him justice."

THE DIVORCE CONGRESS.

ON the very day that the tragi-comic domestic relations of the family of Castellane were terminated by the decree of a French court—which at the same time ruthlessly rejected the Count's demand for alimony—the National Divorce Congress came to an agreement upon a model statute designed to lessen at least the anomalies and inconsistencies which characterize divorce legislation in this country. The body referred to met last week in Philadelphia, with Governor Pennypacker in the chair, and its sessions were attended by about a hundred delegates—bishops, governors, jurists, clergymen, and sociologists—representing a majority of the forty-five States. While it is invested with no legislative authority it is claimed that the congress, as an advisory body, will make its influence felt in State legislation. "Not a national divorce law, nor identity of detail in all States, but a uniform principle is our aim," said Judge William H. Staake, secretary of the Divorce Congress and a member of the Commission on Uniform Statutes. As the regulation of marriage and divorce is not one of the subjects remitted by the States to the national jurisdiction, all that the Divorce Congress can do is to recommend its model statute to the governors and legislatures of the various States. Here it encounters the fact that South Carolina acknowledges no ground for divorce, New York admits only one, while other States run through various degrees to the extreme of laxity which obtains in North Dakota. The model statute recognizes six grounds for absolute divorce, namely: Adultery, bigamy, conviction and sentence for crime (followed by a continuous imprisonment for at least two years), extreme cruelty such as to endanger life or health, habitual drunkenness for two years, and wilful desertion for the same length of time.

The recommendations of the congress meet, apparently, with the general approval of the press. The Philadelphia *Ledger* points out that "the complications that must necessarily attend the attempt to secure uniformity of legislation in the United States are so overpowering that it requires courage of a high order and pronounced convictions as to the need of such uniformity for the public good to justify the entrance of practical men of affairs into any such movement." The Philadelphia *Press* thinks that none of the six causes named is likely to be eliminated by a majority of our States, since—

> "They represent the average opinion of the American public, and when a State like New York requires infidelity for absolute divorce the result is not salutary. It has, for one practical outcome, led to more secrecy in divorce proceedings there than exist in any other large city."

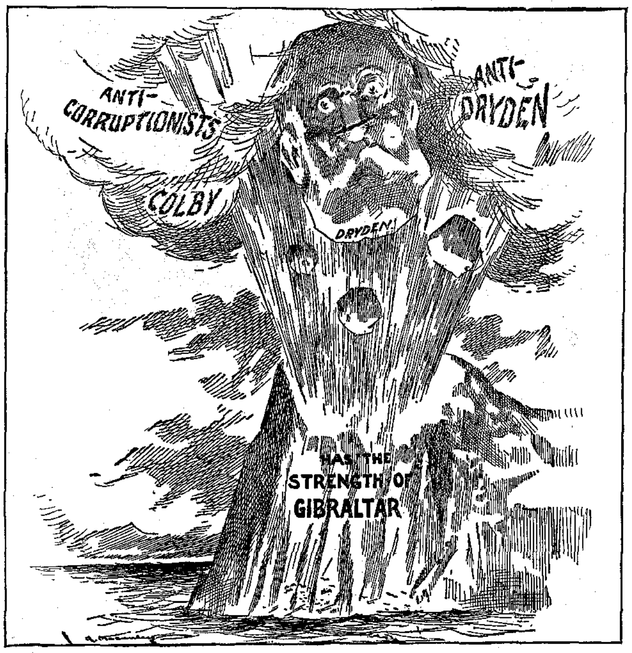
The New York *Tribune* thinks that while the action of the congress may serve to crystallize public sentiment, it is nevertheless "doubtful if there will be any practical results." Not so the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which predicts that the movement "will result in a substantial accomplishment from which the whole country will be the gainer." It adds: "That accomplishment will be the institution throughout the country of a uniform divorce law by the enactment in the legislatures of the different States of statutes regulating the marital relation which shall be substantially identical."

A flaw in the work of the congress, says the New York *World*, is that it made no provision for uniformity of interpretation. Thus:

> "The congress left all questions of court procedure and practise in divorce for legislative bodies to pass on. Is there not an equally vital need of uniformity in this particular? According to Western judicial interpretation the refusal of a husband to eat breakfast with his wife has constituted 'extreme cruelty.' What is to be the exact point of discrimination between the 'intolerable cruelty' of the proposed laws and 'extreme cruelty' within the meaning of the South Dakota statute?
>
> "To make the new laws impartially effective in all States, uniformity of interpretation must be secured. Otherwise there will be enough loopholes between a strict and a loose construction to defeat their purpose."

FATE OF SENATOR DRYDEN.

SENATOR DRYDEN (Rep.), of New Jersey, is reported by the papers of his own party and his own State to be in peril of defeat at the approaching election to fill his chair in the Senate-chamber at Washington. The Senator himself, however, like the Roman Senators confronted by Brennus and his blood-stained Gauls, meets the situation with unruffled calm. "I shall continue as the candidate of the Republican party for United States Senator," he says, and "as the Republicans will have a clear majority on joint ballot, I expect to receive their support and so receive my reelection." The "clear majority on joint ballot," however, is only seven, of whom three are openly opposed to his election, which whittles the majority down to the point where any other candidate might begin to feel anxious. This narrow majority is partly due to a sweeping Democratic victory in the Senator's own county, which many think was due to dissatisfaction with his political methods. A reassuring feature of the situation for the Senator and his friends is the fact that the only other candidate in sight is Governor Stokes, who is discouraging the men trying to boom him, and who is seemingly barred from the race by a clause of the State Constitution which forbids the Legislature to elect a governor to any other office. Some of the New-Jersey papers, however, do not appear to regard this prohibition very seriously.



BLOWING UP THE ROCK.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

Senator Dryden is opposed on account of his alleged connection with the corporation and machine elements in New-Jersey politics. Everett Colby has been attacking him along these lines, and altho this young Republican reformer failed to beat him at the primaries in September, the Paterson *Call* (Rep.) thinks he has him defeated now. "The Republicans who are not part and parcel of the machine that was wrecked on Tuesday last," says the Newark *News* (Ind.), "are sick and tired of being lorded over and governed by the combine and all it stands for, and they are determined to destroy it, root and branch, as a dominating political factor; this is why the people of Newark and of Essex County are opposed to the reelection of Senator Dryden."

It is not necessary to go to the Democratic press to find criticisms of the Senator. The New York *Press* (Rep.) declares that his election would be an "everlasting disgrace," the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) intimates that it would be well to find some other candidate, and the Boston *Transcript*, after remarking that Mr. Dryden is a little too closely "allied with those influences that have made the State somewhat notorious," suggests that it would be well to find a "more creditable representative."

The Newark *Advertiser* (Ind.), however, predicts Senator Dryden's victory. It says:

"We believe that the question of the senatorship, which was put to the issue and settled in the Republican primaries last September in favor of the candidacy of Senator Dryden as against Mr. Record, and again in the election last week against Col. E. A. Stevens, will not remain a question after the present week. The moral obligation upon the Republican Senators and Assemblymen is to nominate the choice of the party primaries, and the successful candidate in the November election. The obligation is made all the more imperative by the scurrilous attacks of sheets like the New-York *World* upon the party candidate. The chivalry as well as the loyalty of Republicans should now be shown, and will be."

THE BOSS AS HE MIGHT BE.

SECRETARY BONAPARTE has gone a long way toward establishing a reputation as a humorist. Some of the press credit him with sincerity in seriously proposing the "legalizing of the party boss," but more attribute to him a very subtle humor. Mr. Bonaparte, however, denies that he is joking. "I am quite serious," he told the reporter who interviewed him, "but you may, perhaps, misunderstand my meaning." So he gave this description of his proposed "legalized boss":

"An individual authorized on behalf of one of our parties to choose all candidates of that party for elective offices within a designated territory—to do intelligently, deliberately, and carefully the work which is supposed to be done by nominating conventions or 'Crawford' County primaries, but which would be done by such agencies so thoughtlessly, hurriedly, and negligently that it is done usually, in fact, by the local 'boss' or ring in secret."

Of this the Louisville *Courier Journal* says: "In spite of his pretense of being in earnest Mr. Bonaparte may be joking. Before going into the Department of Justice, which is no joke, he may be entertaining us with some sailor's yarns which he has picked up as the head of the navy."

Whether they take it seriously or not, however, the press give a large amount of space to discussion of Mr. Bonaparte's suggestion. This proposal of his, says the Chicago *Record-Herald*, is no more radical than the views "a few observers of our politics" have already held. The position which these people adopt, in common with Secretary Bonaparte, is outlined in this paper:

"They hold that, owing to the peculiar make-up of our government institutions and owing also to our huge electorates, there is work for the boss to do, a work of organization so important that the Government simply could not run without it. Therefore, they say, let us reduce the amount of this work as far as we can, but when we have gone to the limit in that direction let us recognize the boss by law and do our best to make him responsible to the people. They find the very essence of present ills in the fact that it is so terribly hard at present to hold the boss to accountability."

From other quarters come vigorous repudiations of such a suggestion. It is called "a substitute for self-government" by the Louisville *Post*, "un-American" by other papers, and "a surrender of democracy" by many. The Baltimore *News*, in which Secretary Bonaparte's interview appeared, is in this class. The existence and recognition of the boss as an institution "means a surrender of the democratic idea," it says. And further:

"We must have popular rule. The will of the people must be expressed and must prevail, both in the primaries and in the elections. Through their constant activities they must develop their powers of initiative and judgment. To the extent that they lack these qualities to-day, it is owing to the long existence of the boss system and the usurpation under that system of the powers that properly belong to the people."

FOREIGN COMMENT.

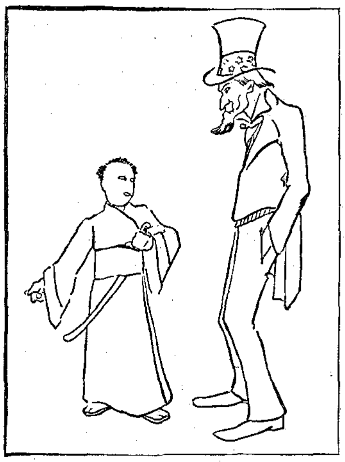
WHAT EUROPE THINKS OF SAN FRANCISCO'S INTOLERANCE.

THE clause in the Declaration of Independence which avers that "all men are created equal" is being quoted derisively by the European press in the comment on San Francisco's exclusion of the Japanese children from the schools where the white children go. It was put into that document, they remark, to prove that the Americans were as good as the British, but it has never since then availed to prove that anybody else is as good as the American. The Japanese may put this to the proof some time in a very unpleasant way, several writers intimate, but it does not seem to be generally expected by the press of Europe that this time is at hand. The Paris *Figaro* treats the race matter with levity and asks:

> "Do the North-Americans wish to abolish the rainbow? Red Indians, negroes, yellow Asiatics, all the colors are to be banished from the soil of the United States. Putting out of the question the black and the red, here we find the Japanese protesting against the somewhat rude and exclusive usages of the Americans. The Chinese have already complained. Chinese students, etc., even a member of the Chinese Legation, were detained at Ellis Island as coolies."

The writer adds that as the Chinese retaliated by a boycott, the Japanese may do likewise. He thinks, however, that "a little patience and good temper" may arrange the present difficulty, altho "the United States and Japan will sooner or later have to settle their accounts in the Pacific." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that, if matters are not adjusted, "what the Americans have to fear is a boycott" or even worse, for, in the words of the German paper:

> "The Philippines present an enticing object to the eyes of Japan, and it is believed in the United States that Japan's mouth is watering for the islands. There are only 20,000 American soldiers in the archipelago, a quite insufficient force to protect it. America's only means of defending it is her fleet. She has only fifteen ships of various classes in the Pacific, so that it is easily to be understood why the protest of the Japanese Ambassador should make Washington a little nervous."

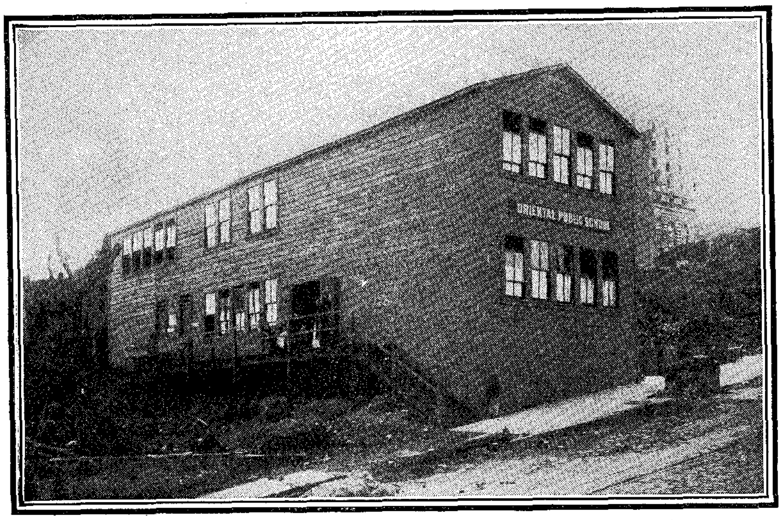


UNCLE SAM—"How did this thing begin?"
JAPAN—"You'd better ask how it is going to end."—*Amsterdammer.*

This view is echoed by the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which, while expressing its sense of Mr. Roosevelt's "justice and anxiety to preserve good commercial relations with Japan," concludes that "unless America can succeed in pacifying Japan, she will find herself in a very perilous situation."

But tho Japan "is on fire," declares the *Journal des Débats*, she will not fight, "at least immediately." "Japan," says the London *Spectator*, "has taken the affair in the best spirit, realizing at once the good intentions and the helplessness of the United States Government," and *The Saturday Review* (London) is confident that "the trouble between Japan and the United States does not seem likely in itself to lead to any serious conflict." The London *Times* thinks a Japanese boycott will be the worst outcome that can be expected to the complication, and speaks as follows:

> "The Japanese Government are fully aware that what they complain of is a purely local affair, and with that remarkable power of taking perfectly detached views which the Japanese have manifested they will doubtless give full weight to the consideration that in other parts of the Union Japanese subjects are properly treated. Still, they can not be expected to carry beyond a certain point their allowance for the municipal difficulties of another nation. If California persists, the Japanese Government and people will come to the conclusion that treaty obligations are being set aside by the United States, and that Japanese subjects are being treated with gross indignity. Japan is in a position to retaliate. She can say, if Japanese are not good enough to mix with Americans, then Americans are not good enough to mix with Japanese. The day she says that, a great and growing branch of American commerce is likely to go by the board. A Chinese boycott on no great scale was found extremely inconvenient. A Japanese boycott will be very much more serious. Its effects would be very heavily felt by the offending State because San Francisco is the center of a great trade with the East and the home port for important lines of American steamers. It is not always that the offender bears the brunt of his mischief, and perhaps in the fact that in this case he will do so lies the best hope of a settlement of the question."



THE SCHOOL TO WHICH THE JAPANESE OBJECT.

If the Philippines, says Mr. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu in the Paris *Économiste Français*, could only have been transferred to Japan instead of to America, this *contretemps* might have been avoided. To quote his bold and pregnant words:

> "The Asiatics, who are compelled to emigrate, and desire to enjoy liberty in doing so, are easily able to defend themselves. This has been shown not only by the Japanese victories over the Russians, but by the Chinese boycott of American goods. They ought to have their share, and not to be excluded on all sides. Many complications, present and future, would doubtless be obviated if the Philippines could, by some arrangement or other, be handed over to the Japanese, for the archipelagoes of the Pacific seem to afford a natural outlet for the spread of the yellow race."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

English Education in Patriotism.—English views on education, says the London *Spectator*, are becoming wider and deeper. It is at length realized that girls as well as boys ought to be taught to know and value their civic rights and duties. Patriotism may be taught in many ways, and "pride of country will be succeeded in healthy natures by a high sense of responsibility." The responsibility of women lies chiefly in the fact that they are to be the mothers of the future race. They are not at present taught this as plainly as they should be, and the result is disastrous. To quote the words of this writer:

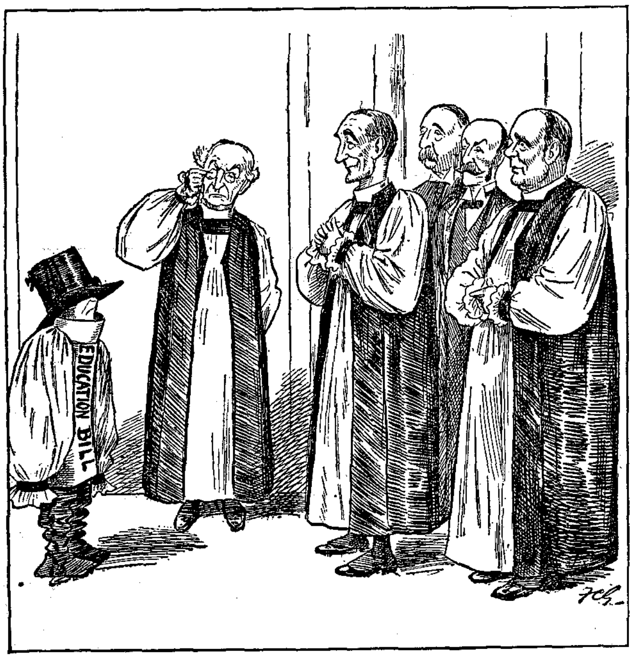
> "Civic duties must be interpreted in the broadest sense—and in this connection we would emphasize the fact that such training

in patriotism is for both sexes. Girls play quite as important a part as boys in the future of the nation. To them falls one special duty, and it is one of the chief blots upon the present system of education for girls that it does not attempt to fit them for the duty of motherhood. No word is said to impress upon them that their highest function is to become the mothers of the future generation of citizens, and that on them devolves the responsibility for their physical and moral well-being. Even in the lives of many women who may not marry, the care of children will fill a large part; and it is important that this matter should be kept in view throughout the whole course of education. Let us then be careful in our training in patriotism not to forget the supreme duties of motherhood, and to fit our women morally as well as physically to play their great part in the welfare of the nation. The State exacts its special services from all; and the duty of such service, and the nature of the State's demands, must be placed in the forefront of any educational system which aims at the production of good citizens."

THE LORDS' REBUKE TO THE COMMONS.

THE House of Lords has again interposed to block a measure carried by a Liberal Ministry, as in 1893 it threw out the Home-Rule bill on which Gladstone had staked his political life. The Education bill, sent up by the Commons, has been amended by Lord Heneage's drastic provision that no school shall be recognized unless some portion of the school hours every day be set apart for religious instruction. This amendment was carried by 256 to 56. The consequent outcry is great. Roman Catholics and Anglicans are rejoicing, the Dissenters are very angry. Says *The Christian World* (London), a non-conformist organ:

"After the action of the Primate and the bishops . . . the pretense that the Anglican Church is the national church ought to be abandoned. The nation gave its unmistakable verdict in January, that it wanted the schools to be under direct public management, free from sectarian control, and that the teachers should be free from religious tests. Yet an amendment, which was carried by 256 to 56, is intended to destroy the Cowper-Temple settlement of 1870, and to open the doors of every school to the teaching of any denomination that likes to force sectarianism into the schools. The bishops, in full force, supported the amendment, and so snapt their fingers in undisguised contempt at the nation whose religion they claim to represent. 'Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.'"



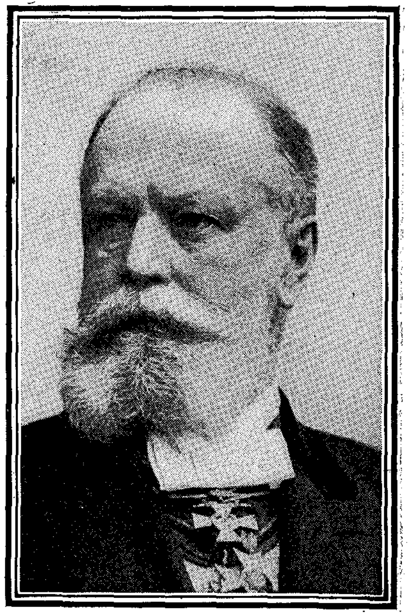
A LITTLE RECONSTITUTION.

THE BISHOPS—"There! he looks quite nice now—his own parents won't know him when we send him back to them."

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

The British Weekly (London), non-conformist in its sympathies, threatens separation or disestablishment as a consequence of the bishops' act. It remarks:

"Long ere the day is out, the Anglicans and the Tories will bitterly rue their folly, for questions immensely larger will open and will be decided. For certain reasons we may be sorry. The bishops, who are by a strange anomaly judges in their own cause for the moment, might have been willing to sacrifice something of outward power and privilege to conciliate and win the Christians they have alienated. So much might have been expected from the spiritual heads of a great church, if we had not the record of the past to read."



DR. CONRAD STUDT,

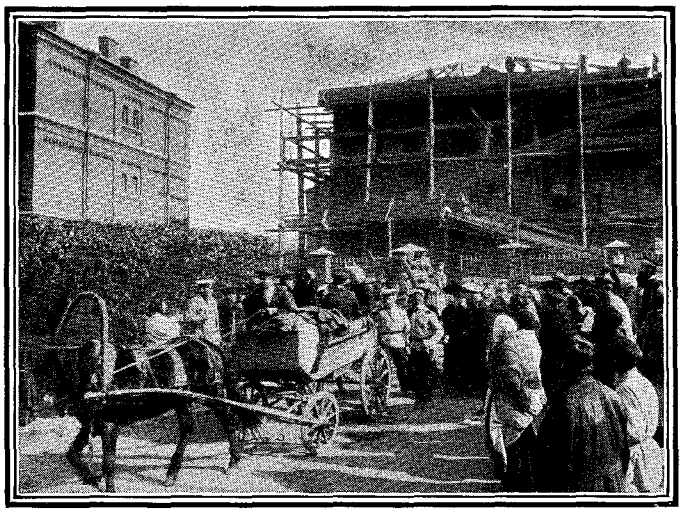
German Minister of Education, who approves the arrest and punishment of Polish children strikers.

But the London *Guardian*, the representative organ of the Established Church, remarks that the House of Commons "can not fight the House of Lords on such an amendment," and continues:

"The attitude of the Peers may help to remind the Cabinet that they were sent to Downing Street and to Whitehall by the votes of Unionist churchmen and Roman Catholics as well as by those of Radicals and non-conformists, and that they assuredly received no 'mandate' to prevent the children of the working-classes and the poor from being taught the religion of their parents. Who shall say, indeed, that they may not secretly rejoice—some of them at all events—that Old Palace Yard mercifully provides a buffer between them and the hot-headed partizans who would drag them into adventures from which there could be no dignified issue?"

STRIKE OF THE POLISH CHILDREN.

WHEN Alexander conquered his world, he Hellenized the language of the subjugated. When Rome reduced Europe to a group of Latin provinces, the native tongues of her new subjects were abolished or changed into Roman dialects. When William the Norman occupied Great Britain, he introduced also the vocabulary and idiom of France. So the first step toward Pan-Germanism is the diffusion of the Hanoverian language among the foreign provinces of Germany. Ever since Posen was allotted to Germany as her share in the spoil of dismembered Poland, an attempt has been made to substitute the German for the Polish tongue, and at the present moment the newspapers of Europe are commenting on the fact that in the primary schools of Posen 45,000 children have risen in insurrection because the German Government has decreed that religious instruction is to be imparted, not in their own, but in the German tongue. Many of the German papers say that this is merely the result of Polish radical agitation, and ought to be repressed by force, and indeed many children have been arrested. As it is a religious movement and is supported by Archbishop Stablevski, of Posen, the Ultramontane organs advocate the right of Polish children to their mother tongue. While William II. wishes the Germanization of Posen, he also desires to conciliate the Archbishop and the Pope, as well as the Center or Clerical party, on whose vote he is largely dependent for naval supplies. Speaking in general of the German



DEPORTATION OF REVOLUTIONARIES FROM RUSSIA.

THE BOMB-WRECKED CARRIAGE FROM WHICH $200,000 OF GOVERNMENT MONEY WAS STOLEN.

TWO SCENES IN RUSSIA'S REVOLUTIONARY DRAMA.

tongue in Poland, the South-German correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* observes:

> "Bismarck once declared, in answer to an address sent to him by the Poles, 'There is no longer any Poland, but only a Germany, an Austria, and a Russia' (between which nations Poland had been divided). But the Iron Chancellor here quite miscalculated in his estimate of the Poles. He quite overlooked the inflexible pertinacity of the Slav. Nor did he understand the Polish women and mothers and had no idea of their fanatical love for their nationality and the lion-hearted stubbornness with which they would defend their mother tongue."

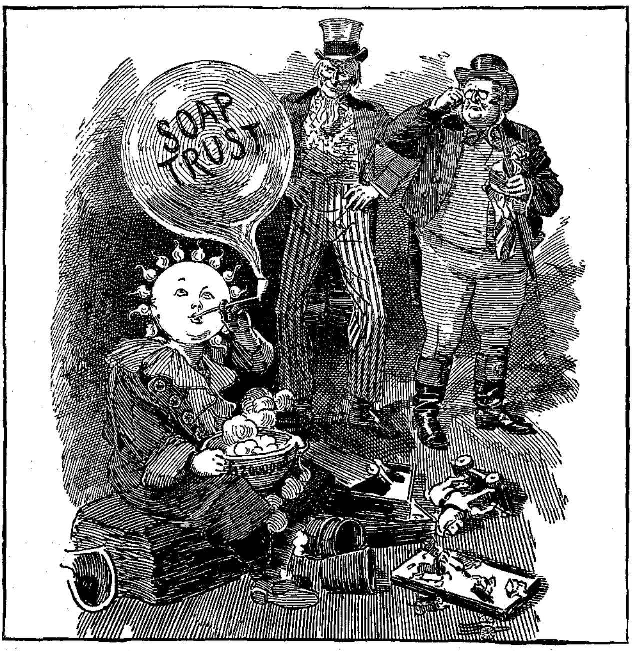
This love of their mother tongue is revolutionary in origin, says the half-official *Kölnische Zeitung*, and ought to be represt by force. It is a national radical and not a religious movement, declares the *Ostdeutsche Rundschau* (Bromberg), and therefore the Center and the Clericals are instigating rebellion. To this the Ultramontane *Germania* (Berlin) replies:

> "Some papers accuse the Center and Clerical press of espousing the cause of the Polish revolutionary party. The Center, however, has merely taken the position that the religious education of children should be imparted to them in a tongue with which they are familiar. The Center press goes no further than this. Nor can we take any other position. The obstructive course taken by the Polish children is not to our taste, as we have an impression that Polish radicalism is behind it. But this does not give us any ground for changing our opinion. It is not our fault if the mistaken policy of the Government has thus been taken advantage of by the Polish radicals to serve their own ends."

The *St. Petersburger Zeitung* regrets that the most influential German papers deny the right of the Poles to their own language in the schools. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, in a very weighty editorial, blames the German Government for the condition of things and hopes that Mr. Studt, Minister of Education, who is now in Posen, will employ conciliatory measures. "Under any circumstances it is wrong to obtrude the German language into the religious instruction of Polish children."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SOAP-TRUST SCARE IN ENGLAND.

THE soap supply of Great Britain is being threatened. What a London paper calls "a gigantic conspiracy" has been discovered by which a commodity ministering to the most cherished habits of the Anglo-Saxon race is to be stinted or monopolized by one section of the people and boycotted by the other. The November Gunpowder Plot of the famous Guy Fawkes, by which King and Parliament were to be blown into the air, is almost insignificant in comparison with the November Soap Plot which Messrs. Lever, Watson & Co. have hatched against the universal British public. Excitement fills the London papers. A violent hue and cry is raised against the arrival in the transatlantic isle of what in the United States is known as a trust, albeit a soap trust. The Rockefeller or Armour of the Soap Trust is a Mr. Lever, who is accused of selling a 15-ounce pound of soap, of thus raising the price, and of conspiring to ruin other manufacturers, says *The Westminster Gazette* (London). Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, who is president of the Rynoch Soap Company, is reported to have said at a recent meeting that the Rynochs were "ringbreakers," and were prepared to bear the brunt of a rise in the price of raw material in order that grocers could earn a living. Meanwhile Mr. Watson, a leader in the Soap Combine, denies that his company is a trust, on which *The Daily Mail* (London) observes that Mr. Armour, of the Meat Trust, used to say the same thing. It adds:



YANKEE BRAND—"WON'T WASH."

UNCLE SAM—"Bravo, sonny! That's a boy after my own heart."
JOHN BULL—"Well, he's not after mine, and I hope his bubble 'll burst."
—*Punch* (London).

> "One begins to wonder whether the process of manufacturing soap does not engender a particularly simple condition of brain. To imagine that you could go along packing up soap in 15-ounce pounds without detection, that you could illegally alter the value of pledges in the shape of soap coupons, and that you could pretend that a trust which is doing its utmost to kill all the smaller soap manufacturers in the country, corner all the raw material in sight, and reduce the shopkeepers to the condition of its slaves is an association of pleasant gentlemen engaged in furthering the public benefit, borders on the humorous in its simplicity."

According to Mr. Lever, ten of the largest firms in England are concerned in the combination. *The Daily Mail*, already quoted, sums up as follows the iniquities of this "atrocious plot" against the public:

STEPS ALREADY TAKEN.

Weight reduced.
Weight raised again when found out.

STEPS TO COME.

Price lowered to crush out the small soapmakers.
Price raised when the trust has a grip upon the trade and the public.
Dismissal of employees to effect economies.
Closing of works to effect economies.
Dealers required to sell nothing but trust soap.
Trust finally decides to sell its soap itself.
Small shopkeepers required to "get off the earth."
Trust left in sole control of the wholesale and retail trade.
Poor made to pay enormous prices for their soap.

The Daily News says the trade conditions thus established are exactly after the American pattern, and have come in exactly the same way. To quote:

> "These are matters which will increasingly enter into the politics of the future. They have so entered in America, where the tyranny of the trusts is fast bringing the nation face to face with the problem of the transfer of these enormous corporations to public hands."

The Labor Leader (London, Socialist) seems to see in the coming of the trusts exactly the first steps toward the transference "of these enormous corporations to public hands," *i.e.*, a condition of government socialism. *The Statist* (London) scoffs at the idea of the combination being joined by a United States Soap Trust.

The Economist, a trade journal, and *The Guardian* (London), a religious organ, each deplores "the maladroitness" of Mr. Watson in offering his 15-ounce pound of soap to the public.

SEDITION IN THE HINDU PRESS.

THE feeling for home rule and independence in India, which has been noted before in these columns, is now finding free and full expression in the native press. The editor of the *Anglo Guzerati* (Bombay), a weekly paper, which is a supporter of Indian home rule, has been called before the court, says the London *Times*, to show cause why he should not be bound over to give securities for his future good behavior, owing to his having published a seditious article. In this article he accuses the British of stripping the country of its wealth, crushing its native champions, and hating the Hindus. The writer of the article concludes with an appeal to his fellow countrymen to undertake a war against the enemy, and fight to the bitter end until they have exterminated them. The Anglo-Indian journals such as *The Times of India* (Calcutta), the Madras *Weekly Mail*, *The Morning Post*, of Allahabad, and *The Morning Post*, of Delhi, all reprint the following bitter editorial from the *Baude Mataram*, a Bengal journal:

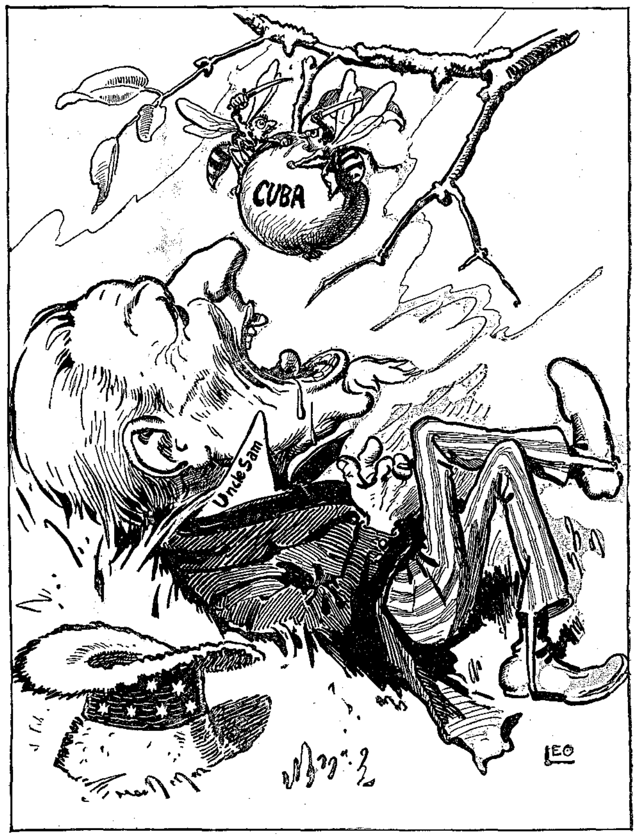
> "The time has come, when, in the interests of truth and the civic advancement and freedom of the people, our British friends should be distinctly told that while we are thankful to them for all the kind things they have said all these years for us and the ready sacrifices they have made to make our lot easy and their yoke light, we can not any longer suffer to be guided by them in our attempts for political progress and emancipation. Their viewpoint is not ours. They desire to make the Government in India popular without ceasing in any sense to be essentially British; we desire to make it autonomous, absolutely free of the British control."

The imminent meeting of the Indian Congress, a native unauthorized assembly which is chiefly engaged in criticizing the British Government, is regarded with some anxiety by English and Anglo-Indian publicists. The election of a president of this Congress is regarded by the London *Times* as momentous. There is a candidate of sedition, Mr. Tilak, and a candidate of loyalty to British rule, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and *The Times* remarks, in discussing the two parties of the Congress, Extremists and Moderates:

> "The two parties are the Moderates, whose profest object is the gradual and progressive development of India until India attains the same place in the British Empire as the great self-governing colonies; and the Extremists, who avow their desire to get rid of the British connection at the shortest notice. We may regard both ideals as visionary and unpractical, but clearly we must look upon them with different sentiments. The first is in principle compatible with devoted loyalty to the Crown and to the Empire, and may to some extent command the sympathy of the many Englishmen, both in India and at home, who sincerely desire to see freely employed in the service of the State the great qualities of character and of intellect which the leaders of many of the Indian races possess. The second is openly and flagrantly seditious. Until now the Moderates have usually controlled the official proceedings of the Congress, and the very considerable influence which that body has exercised upon Indian affairs has been largely due to this fact."

The Extremists are bent on a revolutionary policy which shall engage in a course of action aiming at the rejection of the English yoke, and the establishment of the principle "India for the Hindus."

In his book recently published under the title "India of To-day and the National Movement," Ernst Piriou shows from personal observation that "there has arisen in India a native generation imbued with Western learning and Western ideas and determined to free themselves from British domination." The German press have begun to comment on this Indian nationalism, and the *Preussische Zeitung* (Berlin), among other journals, remarks that the idea of India for the Hindus is no longer the dream of professors, students, literary men, and journalists, but is becoming universal, and "England will be obliged to consider whether she is not too confident in the possession of a dominion maintained by bayonets and cannon. Certainly the proceedings of the National Congress and the utterances of a seditious press are sufficient ground for serious anxiety."



THE RIPE FRUIT.

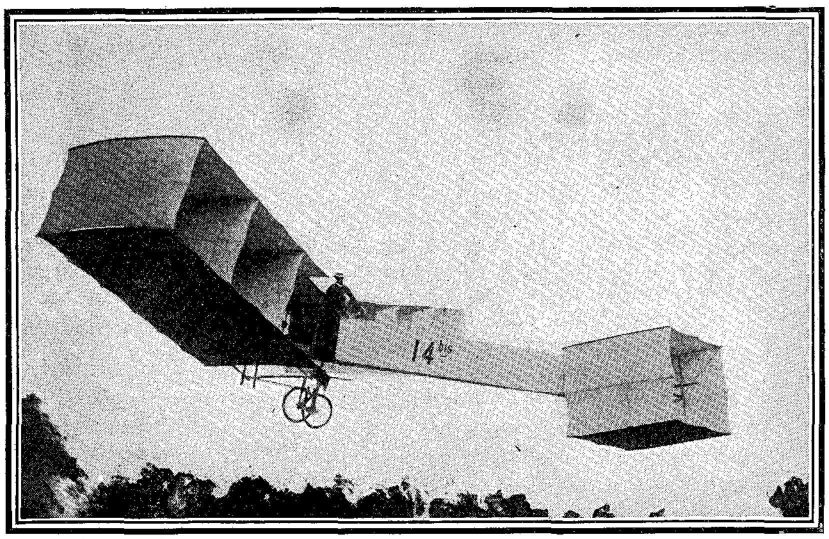
The Cubans are fighting for the apple, but Uncle Sam will get it.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

SANTOS-DUMONT'S AEROPLANE.

THE first successful trials of an aeroplane that were freely open to public observation took place in Paris on September 15 last. The experiments of the brothers Wright in this country were much more extensive and successful, but the public was not allowed to note their details. The first trials of Santos-Dumont's aeroplane therefore possess special interest, even more than his subsequent flights, which have been much longer. They are described in *La Nature* (Paris, October 6) by Mr. G. Chalmarès. Says this writer:

"We were able to prove by actual observation, as did three hundred other persons, that on the Bagatelle lawn in the Bois de Boulogne, Santos-Dumont raised himself about 1 meter [3 feet 3 inches] into the air for a distance of 7 to 8 meters [about 25 feet]. This is very little, of course, but sufficient to prove that a person may carry with him a source of energy that will enable him to fly through the air.



SANTOS-DUMONT'S SUCCESSFUL AIR-SHIP.

A fifty-horse-power aeroplane with which the inventor gives promise of solution of the "heavier-than-air" problem in aerial navigation.

"His apparatus is an assemblage of kites of the Hargrave type, made of light linen and bamboo cases open at both ends. There were three of these on each side, and perpendicular to them a longer kite that had a movable one fastened to its end to serve as rudder.

"The whole was thus shaped like a letter T, but, contrary to what might be supposed, it was the stem of this T that was in front. At the intersection of the branches were the basket and the 50-horse-power petrol-motor with its four cylinders, built by Levasseur. This drove a two-bladed metal screw 2 meters [6½ feet] in diameter, placed in the rear of the kites. The whole was supported by three wheels by means of an elastic suspension, and weighed about 300 kilograms [660 pounds] with the aeronaut. The total horizontal surface was 80 square meters, so that in case the motor should give out while the machine was flying it would have to support 4 kilograms to the square meter—a normal figure, according to competent experimenters. Left to itself, the machine would fall gently to the ground if properly balanced. We believe, however, that this is not the case with the aeroplane in question, and it was probably this defect of equilibrium that put too speedy an end to the experiment of September 15.

"The screw having been started, at a speed of 1,000 to 1,200 turns a minute—its normal rate of revolution being 1,600—the machine moved along on its wheels at about 30 kilometers [18½ miles] an hour, for a distance of about 200 meters [656 feet]; then, obeying a turn of the helm, it rose into the air. The two forward wheels left the ground first, and then, several meters farther along the third followed. No longer resting at any point on the ground, the machine flew 7 to 8 meters, but then it tipped sharply at the rear, and the propeller, striking the ground, broke. The wheels came into contact with the ground somewhat suddenly but without dangerous shock to the aeronaut. We have said above that the aeroplane was propelled along the ground at a speed of 30 kilometers [18½ miles] an hour by the action of the propeller on the air. We should note here an experiment made by Mr. Ernest Archdeacon, president of the Aviation Committee of the Aero Club. . . . . . .

"Mr. Archdeacon, with the object of studying the action of a screw-propeller under these conditions, installed on a 6-horse-power motor-cycle an aluminum screw 2 meters [6½ feet] in diameter. A chain transmission united it to the motor and rotated it at a speed of 900 turns a minute; the wheels of the cycle served simply as means of support. In these conditions, with a cyclist weighing 80 kilograms [176 pounds], or a total of 150 kilograms [330 pounds], the machine was propelled over a level road at the rate of 80 kilometers [50 miles] an hour, while under normal conditions, without the propeller and with the motor connected to the rear wheel, the machine made 90 kilometers [56 miles] an hour. We see from this interesitng experiment that the result is nearly the same in the two cases. It might even be made superior in the case of the propeller, but the experiment should be repeated soon, and we shall then describe it more in detail.

"As for the trials of Santos-Dumont's apparatus, they will be resumed when the necessary repairs and changes have been completed. For the moment the fact remains that he was able to raise himself into space without a balloon; and this is an important victory for the partizans of the 'heavier-than-air' method of aerial navigation."

Since this memorable first trial, Santos-Dumont has done much better. On October 23 he drove his aeroplane 150 feet at a height of 20 feet above ground, and in November he traveled several hundred feet at about the same height, descending only because he feared that his propeller would injure the heads of some of the crowd below. The main feature about all these trials is their publicity. The aeroplane itself does not appear to be as efficient as that of the Wright brothers. Says *The Scientific American* (November 3):

"The young Brazilian, altho having an apparatus of the same general type as that used by the American experimenters, but of about one-half its weight, found that a 50-horse-power motor was necessary to drive his flier up into the air and forward through it at a speed of 25 miles per hour; while the Wrights, with a machine of twice the weight and half the power, claim to have made nearly double the speed (38 miles per hour).

"In the experiment just described [that on October 23] Santos-Dumont's machine lifted only about 10 pounds to the horse-power, while the Wright brothers' aeroplane, it is claimed, lifted 60, and Maxim found that it is possible to lift 133, altho, in reality, with his huge machine weighing 8,000 pounds, provided with two 18-foot propellers and steam-engines developing 461 horse-power, he only succeeded in lifting 20 pounds per horse-power at speeds of about 40 miles an hour. When the fact is noted that the new aeroplane has a total surface of 645 square feet (the superposed planes being 39.37 feet long by 8.2 feet wide) as against about 480 square feet of sustaining surface carried by the Wright machine (the planes in this machine are said to have been 40 feet long by 6 feet wide), if we concede the correctness of the Wrights' results, we must immediately conclude that the Dumont machine is exceedingly inefficient. The only essential features wherein it differs from the Wright flier are the use of a small, high-speed propeller (necessitated by the mounting of it on the engine shaft) and the setting of the planes at a dihedral angle. Therefore, it would appear that both these arrangements are quite inefficient."

Mr. Dumont, however, has faith in his air-ship, and says that but for the "idiotic" excitement of the crowd at his trials on November 12, he would have made a kilometer [⅗ mile] with ease. "I was well in the air," he says, "perfectly balanced, and my motor was working exceedingly well."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DRAFT OF A TOBACCO-PIPE.

WHAT is the difference between a good and a bad pipe? One would think that smokers in general would know, but this is rarely the case, if we may believe Chauncey Thomas, who writes on the subject in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, November). Not one smoker in a thousand, or perhaps in ten thousand, Mr. Thomas asserts, knows the elements of a good pipe. Attention is paid to the material, which has little, if anything, to do with the qualities of a pipe; and practically nothing whatever is thought of shape and proportion, the two things that make a pipe good or bad. Says Mr. Thomas: "I have known an engineer to talk by the hour over the draft of his fire-boxes, and never once in half a lifetime think of the draft in his pipe that he smoked hourly." Yet, according to the writer, the question of a good or a poor pipe is bound up in that single word—"draft." He goes on to say:

"A pipe made on right principles is shown in section in Fig. 1. The bowl is as narrow and deep as is convenient; the hole in the stem meets the bowl at the *very bottom* and in the *center*, thus insuring a perfect and even draft, hence a complete and even burning of the tobacco. The 'cake' prevents the fire from burning the bowl, and thus prevents making its bore larger or uneven, which would in proportion spoil the draft. The sides of the bowl are thick, to keep in the heat, thus making the burning at the same temperature at the edges of the tobacco as in the center, and, when the pipe is not puffed, preventing undue cooling. Needless to say, tobacco should be consumed at an even temperature; to vary it from high to low for any cause ruins the flavor of the best kinds of the weed. It is commonly known that a 'cake' adds to the good smoking qualities of a pipe. This is due to two causes: the cake, being mineral, stays hot when the pipe is not puffed; and also, being of different material from the bowl, prevents the loss of heat.

"By a 'cool' pipe, one means a 'dry pipe'; and this all depends on the stem, not on the bowl. A 'cool' pipe or a 'hot' pipe has little to do with the actual heat of the smoke coming from the stem into the mouth, but almost everything to do with the chemical qualities of the smoke. Any tobacco smoked at different temperatures produces different chemical results, and the tastes of these are falsely laid to the material of the pipe instead of to its construction.

"A poor pipe—no matter if it cost $50 and was given to you by your best beloved—is shown in Fig. 2. The draft is everywhere uneven; and over half of the pipe, except on the very surface, there is no burning of the tobacco at all. This is not only waste, but—which is worse—spoils all the tobacco in the bowl. Not only is the tobacco burned badly, but a zone along the line of consumption is merely charred and smolders; besides this, the unburned but highly heated tobacco out of the line of draft is more or less distilled, the flavors from which mingle with those from the charred portion and the unevenly burned tobacco—the total mixture being something to weep and cough over. The same thing is noticed in the corncob pipe, Fig. 3, when the reed stem is run into the bowl only to its inner edge. Now push the reed a little farther in, and you have a good pipe, as in Fig. 4. Besides forming the 'cake' common to all pipes, the corncob is light in weight, hence is easily held between the teeth; moreover, being of a cellular structure and full of dead air, the corncob retains the heat in the bowl, causing an even burning, whereas many other pipe substances, like clay, iron, or a dense, heavy wood, without the cake, change temperature rapidly up and down the scale, almost with every puff.

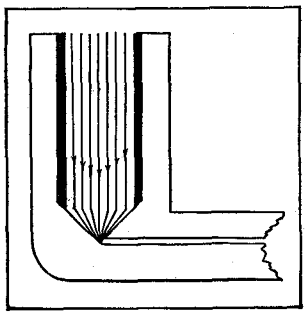


FIG. 1.—A GOOD PIPE.

Note central location of draft, causing tobacco to burn uniformly and completely.

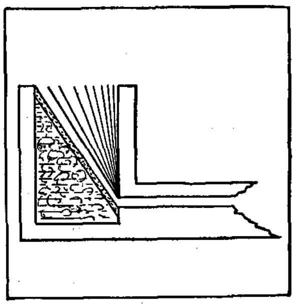


FIG. 2.—A WORTHLESS PIPE.

Location of draft causes uneven burning, and accumulation of distilled matter.

"All fancy types of pipes are apt to be no good whatever. The plain bowl and stem, as in Fig. 1, are the best. All contrivances to 'catch' or to 'absorb' the 'nicotin' only drive a man to cigars or out of the house. The reason of this is that the liquid wastes from a pipe are mostly tar, and, if held in the pipe in out-of-the-way 'health' corners, decay and become a horror to the smoker. In a plain pipe, all this waste matter must be—and easily is—cleaned out either after or before each smoke, or there can be no smoke entitled to the name."

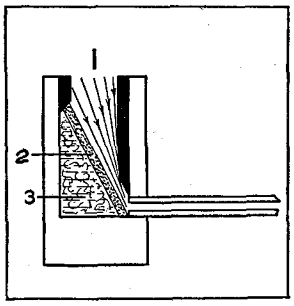


FIG. 3.—CORNCOB PIPE WITH STEM OUT OF THE CENTER DRAFT.

1, Unevenly burned tobacco; 2, smoldering; 3, distilled.

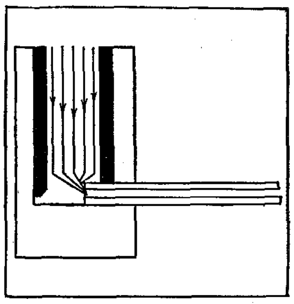


FIG. 4.—CORNCOB PIPE WITH STEM PROPERLY PLACED.

Stem pushed nearly to the center gives even draft.

AN IRON FAMINE IMPROBABLE.

THE probable duration of the world's supply of iron ore is now being actively discussed, especially in England. The answer to predictions that an iron famine may be at hand is usually to point out that the world's supply of ore is probably very much more extensive than we suspect at present. This, however, would only postpone the evil day. Will our descendants, as some authorities assure us, be in danger of having their iron supply suddenly cut off? In an editorial discussion of the question *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland, Ohio, November 1) assures us that this possibility is extremely remote. We are not now, the writer says, consuming iron in the same sense that we are consuming wheat or petroleum. We are, rather, putting in our first stock of iron, and when the utilization has reached a maximum we shall have nothing to do but to replace wear and tear. That there will really be a maximum the writer is quite certain. He says:

"Surely it must be admitted that there is some quantity of iron, however large, which will be found to be sufficient to the needs of a single human being; and when enough iron has been put into use to supply the needs of each human being, the further demand will be only for the purpose of replenishment against what is lost by oxidation and otherwise, and to provide for the increase in population. Civilization on this earth is thousands of years old; within much less than a century the human race has discovered that iron is extremely useful and that in the earth's crust there are enormous deposits of its ore. What more natural than that man should promptly proceed to convert that ore into iron as rapidly as possible? When the ore has been largely consumed, man will have been supplied with the iron, and will have the great bulk of it in use. The period we are in now should be considered one of putting into use, rather than one of consumption.

"The United States has imported iron and steel products representing roughly in the neighborhood of 30,000,000 tons of pig iron, and has exported something like half that quantity. The country has ceased importing any large tonnage, but has not become, relatively speaking, a large exporter. The domestic production to the end of the current year amounts to about 320,000,000 tons, so that the total supply has been about 335,000,000 tons, or say 340,000,000 tons, to give four tons per capita to our population of

85,000,000. The bulk of the products made from this pig iron is in actual use to-day.

"Now, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the limit of one man's requirements in iron will be reached at some small multiple of four tons. Of iron ores now successfully worked we already have a visible supply of three billion tons or more, enough to quintuple each individual's supply. It would take a very long time to quintuple our population, since it is at present increasing by only 1.6 per cent. a year, altho this is undoubtedly a period of more rapid increase than can be expected indefinitely."

But may not the case of the world at large be different? A recent estimate put the world's visible supply of iron ore at 10,000,000,000 tons, enough to give to every man, woman, and child in the world three tons or more. Now, argues the writer, the world at large is not adopting iron rapidly. When the rest of the world comes to use iron freely, it will be a miracle if it does not find some supplies of its own. Various facts show, the writer thinks, that the present use of iron constitutes merely a period, with limits. *He says:*

"There was such a period in the consumption of steel rails for new railroads, and when the crest of the railroad-building wave passed, as it did, rail production declined. At its height there was record rail production, and not for twelve years was that record again attained; then came the present period of heavy renewal, the long Western roads replacing their light sections with heavy sections. When that work has been done, rail production will have passed another high point, probably for many years. We have only lately entered a period of steel-car building. A few years ago the total number of cars was increasing rapidly; steel cars are replacing wooden ones, while the total number of cars is increasing but slowly, if at all. When the replacement is completed, most of the work will have been done. The total tonnage of freight moved has increased less rapidly than the production of pig iron; the total number of cars has increased less rapidly than the tons of freight moved. Certainly there is some kind of a limit to the number of ton-miles of freight per year required to main ain the comfort and happiness of an individual. Again, we are building steel factory buildings, office buildings, and hotels at a much more rapid rate than our population is increasing, but the time must come when each head of population will have been supplied. One individual can not work in two factories, transact business in two offices, or live in two hotels at one and the same time.

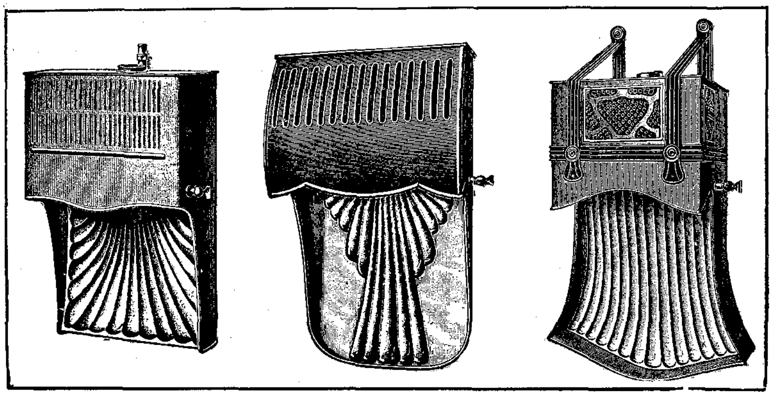
"All these observations point to the same conclusion, that we are in a period of converting iron ores into iron and steel products and putting the products into use, and that the present rate of activity is no guide to the indefinite future. Dissertations on the probable supply or demand a century hence have as little bearing on the subject as the interesting but wholly unrelated ethnological facts that the underlying pigment of the aboriginal American is ferruginous while that of the aboriginal African is carbonaceous."

English Wells and Distant Earthquakes.—That the wells of Leicestershire, England, whence the inhabitants of that county obtain their drinking-water, have been disturbed by the earthquakes that have affected various distant parts of the world during the past six months, is asserted by a writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, October 20), who says:

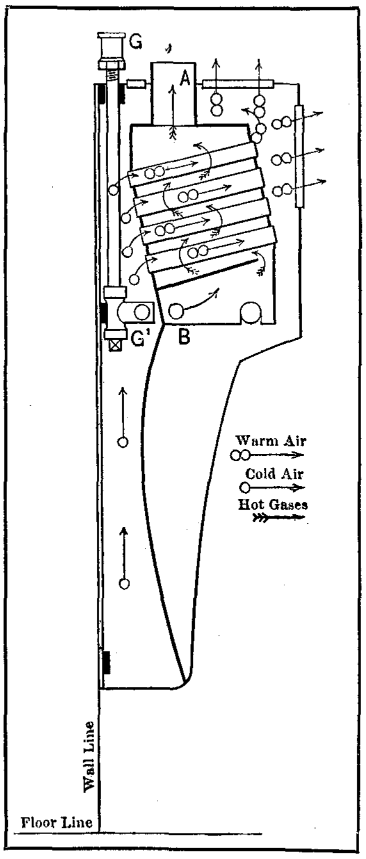
"Whereas a few months ago the water obtained was sparkling and transparent in purity, during the latter months of the summer it became appreciably deteriorated. Little attention, however, was paid to this peculiarity, which was set down to the long drought and the probability that the wells were becoming exhausted somewhat, until animals refused to partake of it. The water became so highly discolored as to be practically opaque, as if heavily impregnated with yellow clay, while instead of being perfectly odorless it had a distinct smell resembling paraffin. This peculiarity led to the water being tested with a light, to determine the possible presence of oil, and immediately it became ignited. Samples were then drawn and permitted to stand for several hours, during which period a thick oleaginous scum rose to the surface, while yellow sediment gathered at the bottom. The oil has been found to be petroleum, the presence of which in the district has never before been detected. A scientist, however, who has investigated the water, states that twenty years ago, when the earth was similarly disturbed by earthquakes, a similar effect was produced, and the phenomenon is closely associated with the violent disturbances that have taken place recently in the earth's crust."

A STOVE THAT HANGS ON THE WALL.

A NEW form of gas-stove, the invention of Professor Junkers, of Dessau, Germany, may be placed on the wall at any desired height instead of standing on the floor. The inventor, who has patented his device in the principal countries of the world, believes that altho a stove using heavy, compact fuel must necessarily stand on the floor, the adoption of gas may well free us from old traditions and from the clumsy forms hitherto in use. Professor Junkers's wall-stoves are described in *Cassier's Magazine* (New York, November) by William Paul Gerhard, who says:


THREE STYLES OF THE JUNKERS HANGING GAS-STOVE.

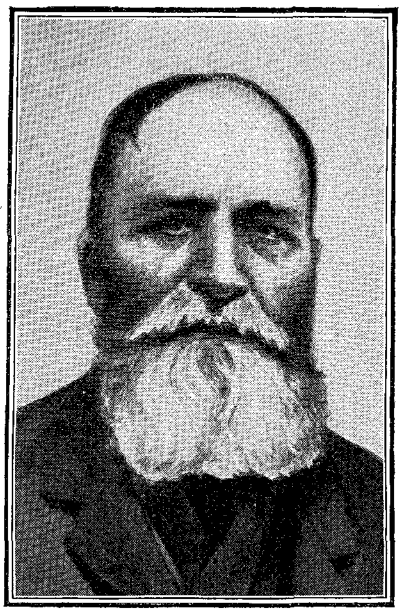
"The course of the cold air, of the heated air, and of the hot gases is shown by three different kinds of arrows. The stoves are constructed of excellent material and the workmanship is of the best. The cold air is drawn in at the bottom, or very near the floor line, and passes upward at the rear behind the reflector and thence through a number of flat tubes, ascending toward the front of the stove, and after being heated by these tubes, which are surrounded by the hot gases from the burner, the air, now warm, passes out into the room vertically upward, and also forward at the front of the stove. This secures a strong circulation of the air of the apartment, while at the same time the rays from the reflector, which are projected downward, tend to warm the floor and the lower strata of air. In this way a room may be quickly and uniformly heated. There is complete combustion of the gas, the heat units generated are utilized to best advantage in the heating surfaces, and a very intense heat is produced. The hot gases, after having done their work around the air-tubes, pass out at the top through the flue *A*, which is connected with any available



VERTICAL SECTION OF A JUNKERS GAS-STOVE.

chimney flue. These gas-heating stoves are odorless and perfectly sanitary, because there is no chance for products of combustion to escape into the room. It should be noted that the wall or the wall-paper at the back of the stove does not become warm, because it is the cold air which ascends at the back of the stove.

"They are quickly and easily installed by connecting the gas-coupling *G* at the top of the stove with a gas-pipe dropt from the ceiling along the wall. The stove may be placed at any height above the floor, tho it is usual to put it at from 12 inches to 20 inches from the floor. No other wall-clamps or fasteners are required. Should the gas service happen to be in the floor, a pipe may be easily run up along the wall to the required height, and in that case the outlet *G* is capped and outlet *G'* is connected with the ascending gas-pipe. The flue *A* should be connected in the shortest possible way with a chimney flue."



JOSEPH MONIER,
The French gardener, who first made use of reenforced concrete.

Among the advantages of a stove that hangs on the wall instead of standing on the floor, the author mentions simplicity and cheapness of installation, the saving of floor space, cleanliness—there being no inaccessible place under the stove to accumulate dust and dirt—and the more uniform warming of the room. Besides all the advantages of the ordinary gas-stove, these new wall-stoves thus have good points of their own. In connection with them, the inventor has devised a novel form of automatic valve, to prevent any unburned gas from escaping at the burner, thus obviating danger of asphyxiation or explosion; and a "swivel burner" by means of which the stove may be lighted noiselessly and easily. The stoves are said to sell in Germany for $5 to $35, according to size.

ORIGIN OF CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION.

THE employment of concrete for building dates back to Roman times, but for its first modern use, as reenforced with steel, we need go back less than half a century—so we are told by E. Lee Heidenreich, in *The Engineering World* (Chicago, October 26). The first builder to use it, if we exclude some unsatisfactory experiments, was Joseph Monier, a French gardener, who about 1865 made flower-boxes of cement over a metal skeleton. He afterward took out patents covering the extension of his process to many other constructions. The principle of what was long known as Monier construction has now been taken up by eminent engineers and applied, as is well known, to the largest structures. Says Mr. Heidenreich:

"Little did Mr. Monier think when he took out his first patent in 1868 that his name would be a synonym for a mode of construction which swept the Continent from north to south and from east to west with astounding rapidity and which gained such a foothold in the United States, some four or five years ago, as has practically revolutionized building construction where permanency was the main issue. . . . . . .

"Millions of dollars in reenforced concrete have already been expended, and as much more is to-day under construction. The 'talking points' of reenforced concrete from a commercial standpoint are quite interesting—it is the only construction on earth which improves with age, and instead of writing off a certain percentage for deterioration, an added value is given to the construction as time passes by. It is fire-proof, germ-proof, vermin-proof, and water-proof, and plastic as clay—can be formed into any ornamental form, and its strength when properly designed renders it a more economical mode of construction than any other.

"In 1900 there were but two or possibly three constructors or contractors building in reenforced concrete; to-day we have thousands of them, located in every State, city, village, and hamlet throughout the country, and the condition of affairs will probably during the next few years tend more to retard the progress of reenforced concrete than to advance it, as the great danger of this construction lies in over-confidence, haste in construction, and a lack of knowledge as to the salient points both theoretically and practically."

Dealers in the older kinds of building materials are very much afraid of concrete, the writer tells us, and they are trying with all their might to devise and promote special uses of tile, brick, or stone in connection with it. But, according to Mr. Heidenreich, they are destined to ultimate failure. He says:

"It is well known that all natural stones, such as granite, limestone, sandstone, etc., will crack and fall to pieces when heated and suddenly cooled. The cracking and failure of the stones when subject to heat are in some cases produced by their very compact and non-porous character, there being no possibility of local contraction or expansion without rupture. For fire-proofing purposes, therefore, none of these stones is suitable. Furthermore, the expense, both as to direct cost of construction, delay in obtaining the necessary quantities and expenses of maintenance, makes this material one of the most costly of to-day. Regarding wood, it is unnecessary even to mention the well-known defects in this material. . . . . . .

"Structural steel has been at our disposal about a century, and now, particularly in the United States, forms the skeleton and sinews of our ten- to thirty-story buildings. There are many defects in this important material when employed by itself. Oxidation does not cover iron or steel with a protecting coat, but eats it away like a cancer, and any paint invented to-day is but a temporary protection against a steady retreat from utility, safety, and economy. It is not entirely fire-proof, being a good conductor of heat, and owing to its considerable expansion and contraction.

"The advantages of reenforced concrete are most noteworthy when we consider that it has none of the defects of stone, wood, or steel, and in addition possesses many good qualities peculiar to itself."

Laughter as a Symptom of Insanity.—Look out for the man who laughs to himself, he is probably insane, says Dr. X. Francotte, who writes on "Laughter and Its Anomalies" in the *Revue des Questions Scientifiques* (Louvain, Belgium, October 20). Persons who chance to recollect something amusing should therefore compose their features, or share the joke with their friends, on penalty of being suspected of mental weakness. Says Dr. Francotte:

"The early stages of dementia are characterized by apathy, by emotional indifference. The subject seems deprived of every desire, every aspiration; he takes no interest in anything whatever; he is careless of what happens; he is completely detached from family affection and friendship.

"Rising on this background of psychic anesthesia, the laugh of dementia reveals its abnormal origin at once. . . . It is specially shown by the fact that the laugh comes on without appreciable provocation and in solitude.

"The man who talks to himself is regarded as out of his mind; the man who laughs by himself is much more justly subject to suspicion of mental trouble. This is because, as Bergson says, laughter is a social gesture, it is at bottom contagious, communicative; it implies the presence of some one else; it presupposes sympathy and solidarity. Sane men laugh when alone only exceptionally; and when they are in company the tendency of each to laugh is greater as he is surrounded by a larger number of laughers. . . . . . .

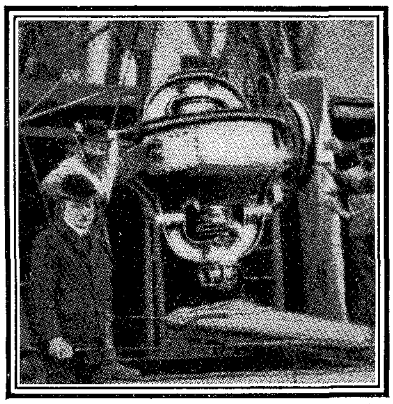
"The man in the early stages of insanity has lost the feelings of solidarity and sociability; the exterior world, his fellows in particular, seems non-existent for him. His laugh has no longer any meaning, any normal value. . . . . . .

"Laughter is often an excellent symptom of intellectual poverty.

It puts this in evidence and sets it off to the life. The poet Catullus says, '*Risu inepto, res ineptior nulla est*'—'Nothing is more foolish than a foolish laugh.' I should be tempted to say that nothing reveals poverty of mind like a silly, stupid laugh."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STEADYING A SHIP WITH A FLY-WHEEL.

THE proposal to steady a rolling vessel by placing within it a heavy fly-wheel in swift rotation is not a new one. It is a familiar fact that such a wheel resists with great force all efforts to alter the plane of its motion, and this fact has already been utilized in the control of torpedoes. Special attention to practicable methods for applying the principle in the case of large vessels has been recently given by Otto Schlick, of Hamburg, an engineer whose work on the balancing of marine engines has been most successful. His report of his investigations, originally published in the *Zeitschrift* of the German Engineers' Society, is abstracted in *The Engineering Magazine* (November), from which we quote as follows:



OTTO SCHLICK'S GYROSCOPE FOR PREVENTING THE ROLLING OF SHIPS.

"Such an action appears to have existed already in the case of paddle-wheel steamships, altho the low rotative speeds of the wheels has prevented the effect from being very apparent. The arrangement proposed by Herr Schlick is that of a wheel mounted on a vertical axis, this shaft being held in a storing frame supported on transverse trunnions, the wheel being given its rotation by means of an electric motor.

"This arrangement, however, does not act to damp the rolling oscillations of the ship, but rather to introduce an action which may be compounded with the rolling. The most practical method of utilizing the resistance of the gyroscope wheel is to introduce some form of retarder, such as a friction brake, or hydraulic check cylinder, between the hull of the ship and the frame which carries the fly-wheel. . . . The gyroscope wheel then opposes a resistance to the oscillation, which partially yields to the effort of the ship, the movement being largely absorbed by the brake."

Under these circumstances, the wheel, we are told, opposes equally any movement of the hull from the level or back, while if it were rigidly secured to the hull the desired end would not be attained. Herr Schlick computes that for a vessel of 6,000 tons displacement, and a rolling period of 10 seconds, the rolling action would be neutralized by a wheel 25 to 30 feet in diameter. To quote further:

"The forces involved in the rolling of a ship are by no means so great as is generally supposed. It is well known that twenty to twenty-five men moving in unison from one side to the other, can set a large vessel into marked oscillations. In a similar manner a rolling vessel may be brought to rest, by moving in opposition to the direction of the oscillations. This fact is also proved by the effective manner in which the so-called bilge keels act to check rolling, altho it is apparent that they offer but a slight resistance to movement in the water.

"The desirability of reducing the rolling movement of a vessel can not be denied, but it is possible that too much may be expected of it so far as the prevention of seasickness is concerned. Many years ago the late Sir Henry Bessemer expended a large sum of money in the design and construction of a vessel for service on the English Channel, the plan including a saloon suspended upon gimbals in a manner similar to the suspension used for a ship's compass. Such a construction insured the maintenance of a level position, regardless of the movements of the hull, but absence from sickness did not follow. Apparently the vertical movement alone is sufficient to disturb many passengers, as is witnessed by the sinking sensation experienced in a rapidly descending elevator, so that mere freedom from rolling is not sufficient. It is probable, however, that any practicable device which prevents rolling will be found most valuable in providing a steady gun platform for war-ships, and it is in this department of marine engineering that the gyroscope may find its most useful application."

Disadvantages of a Union Station.—In the course of a discussion of plans for new railroad terminals in Chicago, *The Railway and Engineering Review* (Chicago, October 13) remarks that the union-station scheme has never met with the approval of local engineers who have studied the question from practical points of view. It says editorially:

"For cities of the third class, served by not to exceed a half-dozen roads, the union-station idea is undoubtedly the proper one, but for a railroad center like Chicago, the concentration of the terminal facilities of the large number of roads which enter that city would undoubtedly result in a very congested affair. Those who used the union station in St. Louis during the World's Fair, two years ago, could readily see a practical demonstration of this principle. Only a few years ago that station was the largest of the country and is still only a trifle smaller in size or capacity than the largest. The magnitude of the space accommodations is so great that megaphones had to be used in calling out trains, and the task of finding one's train sometimes amounted to a long hunt or a tedious wandering through the multitude of people. The situation could be likened to a great circus, where there is room in the tent to hold the people, but at the ticket wagon and in the passageways leading into and out of the tent there is always a jam. In a city the size of Chicago a union station would be a special convenience to through passengers desiring to make connections without tarrying in the city. To such, a transfer of some distance is a matter of both inconvenience and expense, but such passengers constitute only a small percentage of travelers.

"To the residents of such a city the scattering of the stations is the ideal arrangement, providing they are not too widely scattered to make them inaccessible to street-car lines serving the central business section."

Radioactivity of Snow.—One of the latest additions to the lengthening list of radioactive substances, of which radium stands at the head, is newly fallen snow. This property has been suspected by several experimenters, but full measurements are given in Italy by Fathers Costanzo and Negro, who reported their results recently to the Academy of the Nuovi Lincei. Says the *Revista di Fisica* (Pavia, September):

"Newly fallen snow when quickly collected is highly radioactive. This radioactivity almost completely disappears in the course of two hours at most. Snow that has fallen on the ground seems to retain its radioactive power longer than that which falls on roofs. The phenomenon seems to be influenced greatly by weather conditions, especially by barometric pressure."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"A JOINT commission, composed of three members representing the United States and three representing Canada, is considering the effect of the Chicago drainage-canal upon the level of the Great Lakes," says the Denver *Republican*, October 27). "The canal withdraws 10,000 cubic feet of water per second from Lake Michigan, and the Canadians say that this has had the effect of lowering the ordinary level of Lake Erie six inches. Canada made no protest, however, when the drainage-canal was begun, and so it is in a sense estopped from objecting now. Probably the Canadian Government would let the matter drop were it not for the fact that the growing necessities of Chicago's increasing population demand that the capacity of the canal be doubled. The representatives of Canada contend that if this should be done, lake navigation would be endangered and that their government would be subjected to heavy expense in deepening harbors and channels along its coast. The Americans deny these assertions, contending that there is no danger that the level of Lake Erie or Lake Huron will be reduced to the extent of interfering with navigation."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CHURCH AND STATE REALLY INSEPARABLE.

IF church and state are to be independent of each other, every man's conscience ought to be cut in two, half to direct his religious life and half his secular life, remarks the latest writer on this subject that is agitating Europe. As a matter of fact, he says, the efforts of the church and of the state, in every good work, must lie along the same lines, so that, unless one or the other is on the wrong road, they must travel together. Mr. Romolo Murri, who lays down these propositions in the *Rassegna Nazionale* (Florence), is the leading spirit in the Italian Democratic League, which Pope Pius X. has recently condemned in an encyclical to the Italian bishops. It is true, Mr. Murri says, that church and state can no longer be identical institutions, as they were in the Middle Ages, but he declares that in another sense they are inseparable, because the ethical standards and ideals of religion are the best guides to individual and political progress. In his own words:

"No believer in the church's mission will deny that religion regards the ultimate problems of life and existence, and therefore deals with the original and fundamental reasons of human activity. All the purposes of this activity should be imbued and inspired both by the standards of religion whose authority is self-evident to the understanding of man, and by that morality and honesty which in religion are given their full value and sanction. But many are inclined, quite illogically, to extend the superiority of religion in the human conscience and in human life so as to revive the historic but obsolete claims of the church to that dominion and governmental power which in certain phases of European history she manifestly enjoyed. Yet no one in his senses can affirm to-day that the church can and ought to perform all those acts of international legislation, of investing kings, and of guarding the civil life of Europe by armed force, as was the case in the Middle Ages. In the gradual development of civilization the tendency has always been apparent to specialize and divide off the various departments of human activity, and gradually to prefer for specific ends the use of instruments most nicely adapted and most completely in harmony with the object sought. No one nowadays would demand that every trade-union should have its own religious home, or its own church, or that elementary or secondary education should be carried on by none but the clergy, or that the clergy should be brought to trial in none but special ecclesiastical courts of their own."

The state, on the other hand, the writer goes on to say, has now taken over many of the activities and responsibilities which formerly belonged to the church. These two spheres of human activity have thus become separated. The condition of France is peculiar on this point. Even if the Separation had not been brought about by the French Government's practical confiscation of church property, another way would have been found to separate church and state. The Roman Catholics are now in the minority in France, and "a minority can never form the religion of the state in accordance with the principles of modern parliamentary government."

Yet practically religion and government can never really be divorced, however church and state may be rendered distinct in the administrative authority and temporal power. On this point Mr. Murri speaks as follows:

"Any one, however, who concludes from what we have said above that we maintain the separation of church and state *sic et simpliciter*, in an absolute and essential manner, is quite mistaken. We think separation a good and useful thing so far as it implies the abolition of certain definite and historic relations which are no longer suitable or advantageous to either party. But separation, in the full sense of the term, as implying an utter absence of connection between the two societies, we regard as a contradiction in terms. In order to obtain such a separation it would be necessary to cut the conscience of every human individual in two, one-half to be the director of religious activity, the other half of all the remaining sphere of life. The church and the state, by this unity of the human conscience, are made one in their pursuit of the very highest ends. Historically they have been allies or rivals in the work of education, moral and intellectual. In the field of education, to use that word in its widest significance as including the exercise of a lofty influence on the social efficiency of all the legislative and judicial institutions of the land, the church and state will always be brought in contact with each other, and unless they come to a conflict they must come to an understanding. Such an understanding will be the sole guaranty of such an activity as will alone enable them to see and define the mutual relations of their national existence."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SEARCH FOR CAPERNAUM.

FOR decades Christian archeologists have been trying to locate the city of Christ, Capernaum, but with no consensus of conclusions. Within the last months the "Orientgesellschaft" has been closely investigating, in the traditional locality of this city, the ruins of Tel Hum, a little to the west of the northern extremity of the Sea of Galilee, with the result that not a few are convinced that both Capernaum itself and the synagog in which Jesus taught have been found. A complete account of this search is given in the *Bote aus Zion*, a German quarterly published in Jerusalem in the interest of the famous Schneller Syrian Orphans' Home. From this source we glean the following data:

A new era has begun for the Sea of Galilee. Last October the railroad was formally opened which connects this sea with Haifa and with the great East Jordan railroad and eventually will connect it with the Bagdad road. This road touches the sea in the southern part near the village of Samach, from which it is possible in two or three hours with a boat to reach Tiberias. In this way this historic lake is brought into connection with modern traffic, and the probabilities are that in the near future there will be found along its borders as great a population as was found there in the first Christian centuries.

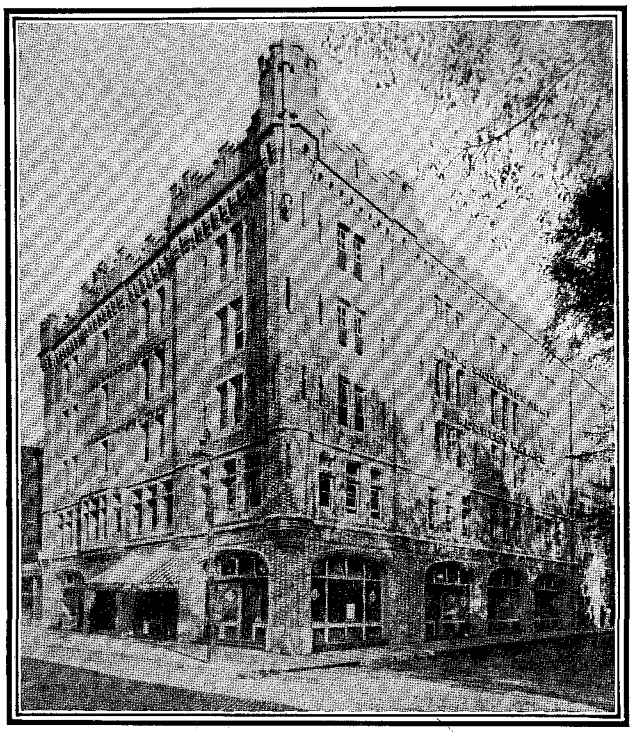
Contemporaneously with the building of this new railroad, another task of equal interest in connection with the Sea of Galilee was being done; namely, laying bare some of the magnificent ruins of a grand structure which had for decades attracted the attention and inquiries of travelers. These were the probable foundations of that synagog which had been built for the Jews by that famous but unnamed centurion whose servant, "dear unto him," was sick and at the point of death, and whom Jesus was besought by the elders to cure (Luke vii. 5). Further details are as follows:

If this proves to be the case then we know the scene where Jesus preached his first sermon, where he "taught as one having authority, and not as the scribes"; where also he cast out the unclean spirits (Mark i. 21-28). The existence of these important ruins at Tel Hum was known to older scholars, but it was only about ten years ago that monks of the Franciscan order began to protect them against the depredations of the peasants, who plundered them to get stones for the erection of their own houses. Only recently have the Germans uncovered enough of these remains to show that there once stood at this place a rare and splendid synagog. The outer walls are massive, the whole constituting a square, and within run two parallel rows of heavy columns to support the roof. A close examination shows that this structure departs materially from that of a Christian church and must have been a very ancient synagog. A frieze of considerable size, facing the sea, has yet been preserved covered with rich ornamentations, and in many respects suggests Roman and Greek temple architecture. Unfortunately only the east side of the structure has been preserved, but here are found also two side porticoes with a flight of stairs. In general the building is covered with the sculptural work of the art of its day, including especially images of trees, leaves, and fruits, especially of grapes and palms. This extraordinary amount of architectural decorations are all the more interesting because they in part go to show that the structure is of

Jewish origin. The palm-trees, for example, are the exact reproduction of those found on Jewish coins of the Maccabean period, such as is found also on the medal struck by Vespasian after the destruction of Jerusalem in 70, and which is used by the Jews to this day as a symbol based on Ps. xcii. 12 ("The righteous shall flourish like the palm-tree: He shall grow like a cedar in Lebanon"). In addition there is found on this temple a so-called "arms of David," a six-cornered star. The material out of which this structure is built is a marble like limestone, formerly doubtlessly found in abundance along this sea, altho, according to the statements of the natives, no longer extant there.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

APPARENT DECADENCE OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

WILL the Salvation Army be able to survive the present changes it is undergoing in the character of its operations? This question is put with more or less frequency in both the secular and the religious press. In 1890, when General Booth's "Darkest England" was published, Professor Huxley asked, "Who is to say that the Salvation Army in the year 1920 shall not be a replica of what the Franciscan order had become in 1260?" At the same time he pointed out that the Franciscans "within thirty years of the death of St. Francis became one of the most powerful, wealthy, and worldly corporations in Christendom." These words are quoted by *The Central Christian Advocate* (Kansas City) with the comment that "there are those audacious enough to think the prophecy is on the road to fulfilment." Like the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Young Men's Christian Association, the Army, asserts that paper, was "founded as a soul-saving device," but, "possibly in consonance with the Samaritan drift of our generation," it, like the others, has "relegated the evangelistic phase to a secondary place," and "is laying stress on and investing capital in philanthropic energies."



Courtesy of "The War Cry."

THE NEW PEOPLE'S PALACE, BOSTON.

Recently dedicated to the work of the Salvation Army.

The War Cry describes it thus: "The structure contains 287 sleeping-rooms, a large public hall with gallery, a young people's hall, library and reading-room, two social parlors, a gymnasium, a large store-room, shower and bath tubs, free medical and legal bureaus, a barber-shop, employment bureau, and restaurant. The cost of the building is $240,000. $100,000 of this has been paid; the second $100,000 has been borrowed at four per cent.; $40,000 remains to be paid, with $20,000 cash in hand, between now and January 1, 1907."

In commenting upon the changes in the purposes of the Salvation Army *The Advocate* observes:

"The Salvation Army, in this country as well as in England, has passed on to social schemes. It has now to raise money for central bureaus far remote, to supporting a complex institution, quite as much as to crying its message of divine mercy. Who does not observe the stress now laid on the collection of money in the street-meetings nowadays? That is the central fact. And it is necessary. For there must be money collected to pay the rent charged by the 'Center,' which owns the Salvation barracks the whole country over, to pay a tithe and a tribute for the support of the central office, and such other sums as may be indicated by the 'Center' before the workers themselves are entitled to one penny for salary. A recent writer, Mr. Manson, in a book packed with formidable documents, indicates that the machine is an ingenious contrivance for exploiting the life-blood of its devotees. He quotes a number of painful illustrations of how the religious fervor of the simple devotees has broken them in their efforts to feed the machine—efforts we may see illustrated in the street-meetings anywhere, and which seem to be becoming more tense and even heartrending. Already one of the big schemes of the 'Center' has broken down; the Salvation Army Building Association, Limited, has gone into liquidation. Rich and omnipotent as the 'Center' is, what would become of it if the intense pressure for collections on our streets were relaxed?"

If the Salvation Army is aiming to become a philanthropic regenerator of society, adds *The Advocate*, "it may be entering on decadence," for "it must demonstrate its ability for financing and directing a perplexing scheme of philanthropy better than other philanthropic bodies." The paper further fears that it may develop a machine too heavy for its devotees to keep running. "If it does," we read, "and if at the same time its appeal to the souls of magdalens and of lepers loses its urgent compulsion, there will be nothing ahead but that which has already reduced Dowieism to a distressing satire on the presumption of mistaken enthusiasm."

Justification for this dark view of the Army's future seems to be found in what this religious paper regards as the failure of General Booth's endeavor, propounded in "Darkest England," to "redeem the slums, pauperism, and iniquity of England." We read:

"He asked for $500,000 to start with and an endowment income of $150,000 a year. He was going to buy land, etc., etc., and undertake to turn upside down and clean up and complete the social regeneration of 'Darkest England.' At that time Professor Huxley did his best to persuade the people to withhold their pecuniary support from such a visionary scheme. He held that religious enthusiasm was no guaranty that the Army could cope with an economic and social problem so grave. He was right. The London slums, the submerged classes, pauperism, crime have not been touched with one ray of light by the Army's main schemes. Nevertheless the Army has been given large sums of money."

RELIGIOUS DISINTEGRATION OF THE POLISH JEW.

"TIME was when the Polish Jews spent their time arguing about the Talmud; politics have taken its place in modern Jewry." That, we are told, expresses the new spirit that is pervading Poland, the source whence such a large number of America's newest citizens are being drawn, and the scene of some of the most violent of the world's political transformations. In a sentence, it is the judgment of one who has studied and lived with the Polish Jews for eight years. Evidently the Polish agitation is having a powerful religious disintegrating effect. Protestant missionaries who come to Poland, says this observer—Helen C. Baskerville, in her new book, "The Polish Jew"—find that the new spirit in Poland has caused the number of converts to fall off considerably during the past few years. She writes:

"One can not help wondering whether the good people of Western Europe know why the Polish Jew, for whose conversion they often give large sums of money, changes his faith. There are several reasons why he should do so. He is released from paying the communal tax, free to cross and recross the border, and has got rid of the word 'Jew' from his passport. But the fact that some Jewish merchant comes to the missionary to be baptized does not make him change his life or begin to assimilate with the rest of the community. To all intents and purposes he is the same man as before, with the trivial difference that he keeps his shop open on Saturday and shuts it on Sunday. The religious man does not go to be baptized, as a rule, but the neophyte is a practical person. He changes his faith either because he wants to free himself of the restrictions which the Russian lays upon his coreligionists, or else to escape the duties of his commune."

The missionary is now often met with defiance, this writer asserts. His intrusion, always resented, is now positively obnoxious. The Jew feels that the day of his civil deliverance is at hand and the part which he is playing in the revolution assures him that he need no longer be baptized to get what he wants. Says Miss Baskerville:

> "Neither the man who lives in the Ghetto, nor his brother who has bought a foreign title, is anxious to be baptized. Is it not because they know the day of their civil emancipation is at hand, because they know that before long they will be able to send their sons into the army, navy, and civil service at their will and be free to live all over the Russian Empire? Is it not because they know that their power, even now indisputable, will soon be acknowledged—that what has been their back-door influence will soon become that of the first places in the administration of the Empire?"

Tho still refusing to assimilate religiously or racially, the Polish Jew of the younger generation is undergoing a significant change. The older generation of these people, who have come to constitute so large and so little understood a part of American population, are in their old homes much as we see them in the new. To quote further:

> "The religious conservatism of the Polish Jew is quite remarkable; and he shows it not only in the purely religious part of his customs, but in the traditional ones which have been instituted by the Talmud. To him it stands in the place of fatherland and nationality. Tell the really pious Polish Jew that his coreligionists in France and England have ceased to differ from the rest of the community in dress, speech, and general mode of life, and he will retort that they are no longer Jews, but freethinkers who have deserted their faith. In his opinion such men are not worthy to be called sons of Israel. This conservatism causes an unlimited amount of friction between the old generation of the Ghetto and the young, for the old looks upon the study of the Talmud as the only fit occupation for a pious Jew, and thinks of modern ideas of secular education with horror."

A young Polish Jew, says the writer, will cause no end of consternation in his family by exchanging his long *halat* for a short coat of European cut and clipping his beard. "It is quite equal to the feeling of shame experienced by a respectable English household if a son disgraces the family honor by forging somebody else's name." A torrent of reproaches follows, and the boy, banished from the family circle, probably goes to lodge in a Christian household. In a short time he will either get baptized or become a Socialist and freethinker, while his family mourn him as worse than dead, and hang their heads before their friends. The ambition of such parents, continues the writer, is to have a rabbi for a son, one who knows the Talmud by heart and can engage in controversy with other rabbis and vanquish their arguments about some question with a passage that puts it in quite another light. "He need never work; the hated factory, the sweating shop, and all kinds of manual labor are spared him. Even if he have no home of his own he will always find some pious household wherein to eat, drink, pray, and sleep. . . . If he is incapable of earning a farthing he will be sought after by parents with daughters to marry, for he is a rabbi, knows the Talmud by heart, and has a very long and dirty beard, and wears a *halat* to the ankles."

The young man who is not under the sway of conservatism is ultimately seized by the Socialist "Bund." "The Bund," says Miss Baskerville, "tends to draw the Jewish proletariat away from the superstitions of Judea; a man who believes in the precepts of modern Socialism can scarcely retain all his respect for Talmudic and rabbinistic lore."

SHALL SERMONS DEAL WITH DOCTRINE OR "HUMAN INTEREST"?

Whether sermons should deal with matters of doctrine or with subjects of "human interest" is a question for debate that seems to have sprung up more or less spontaneously. In a variety of quarters it is possible to read contributions to both sides of the argument. In *The National Review* (London, November) Mr. A. C. Benson, son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, inclines to look with disfavor upon the doctrinal sermon because it is "a very difficult thing." "It is metaphysical, psychological, and moral at the same time; it deals with subtle mysteries and remote conceptions." He recommends a "wider variety of discourses," suggests a "biographical lecture," or, in pursuance of "the example of the Savior," a simple tale, to become "the vehicle of divine teaching." A good deal might be done, he thinks, "in the direction of trying to make people realize, in a picturesque and vivid manner, a Biblical scene"; or more experiments might be tried in "the shrewd delineation of human character." His enlargement upon this theme is as follows:

> "An observant man, fond of humanity, may find rich material for perception in the quietest country parish. But the clergy are far too apt to dwell upon a conception of Christian meekness and submissiveness, which are not the most attractive human qualities to the minds of ordinary people; they uphold the dove-like harmlessness of the Christian character, rather than its serpentine wisdom. The morality of the pulpit ought not to diverge from the morality of ordinary life. If it is right to be adventurous and bold, if it is right to be ambitious and popular, if it is right to make money, to fall in love, to play games, to strive after equality or supremacy, it is right to preach about such things. There is a right way and a wrong way of doing most of them, a Christian way and an unchristian way. I would go some considerable distance to hear a sermon by a kindly and shrewd old parson, who had lived an honest and simple life, on making money or on falling in love; and the more that sermons deal with universal experiences, the better for pastor and flock alike. One does not want sermons to aim at transporting one into a different region; one does not desire to be conducted into the courts of an imaginary and not very interesting heaven, so much as to be brought face to face with the Kingdom of God on earth. My belief is that most people are interested in morality and conduct, and not many in the development of Christian doctrine."

Quite independently of Mr. Benson, *The Lutheran Observer* (Philadelphia) inquires whether the "substitution of lesser themes than those of the Gospel" and the "sensational handling of the Gospel itself" may not be the very things that are keeping many people away from the church. It asks:

> "May not the pulpit be mistaking the real demand of those whom it would win? Is it, after all, really certain that what they want to hear when they come to church is a discussion of art or literature or economics or some topic of present public interest which is occupying whole columns in the secular papers every morning?"

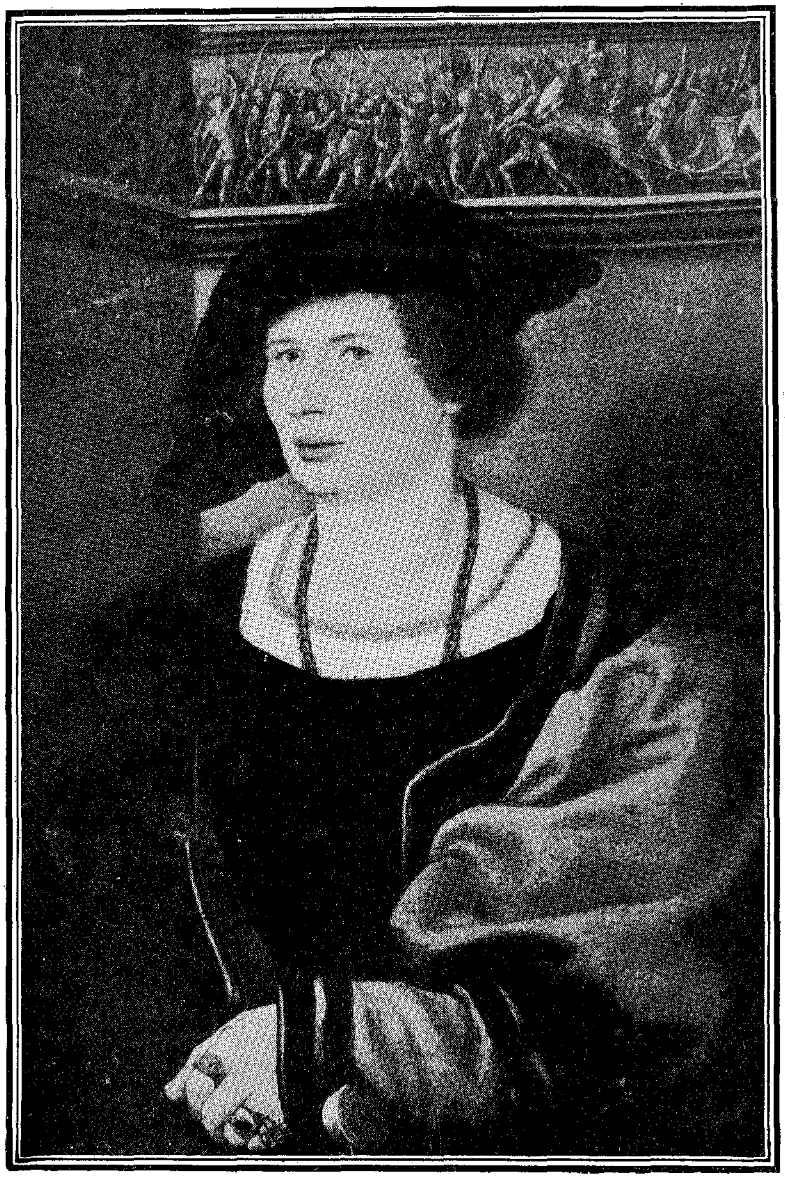
This paper in answering its own questions quotes the words of Dr. George Hodges, dean of the Episcopal Divinity School at Cambridge, to the students of Berkeley Divinity School. The Dean said:

> "Do not be misled by any rumor to the effect that the congregation is weary of doctrinal sermons. There never was a time when the doctrinal sermon was more welcome than it is at present or more imperatively needed. It is true that men are impatient of dogmatic sermons. The dogmatic sermon is based on the ground of authority; the doctrinal sermon is based on the ground of reason. No confidence in the grace of orders will persuade thoughtful persons of years of experience to listen with appreciation while young men in surplices tell them what they ought to believe, without telling them why they ought to believe it. People are eager for doctrinal preaching. They desire to believe, but not blindly, not at second-hand, not with the parson's faith in place of their own."

LETTERS AND ART.

EUROPEAN GRIEF OVER THE LOSS OF OLD MASTERPIECES.

Of recent years the fashion has been contagious among European picture-collectors to resent the American captures of fine examples of the old masters. Under the official patronage of the Kaiser, we are informed by *The American Art News* (New York, November 3), "a European alliance against the capture of the Old World's art treasures is about to be formed." The mover in this enterprise is Herr Bode, director of the Royal Prussian Museums and the foremost art expert of Germany. He declares it "to be the duty of every European state to guard its art collections and do everything in its power, even to the extent of purchasing, to prevent sales of Europe's priceless art treasures to American men of millions." Leading art-collectors, it is asserted, and the galleries of France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, and Holland, have promised active support. Commenting on the distress of these art-sponsors, the New York *Times* remarks that "to hear them declaim, one is impress by the suspicion that they forget for the moment how they and the Americans have a common ancestry." Indeed, continues *The Times*, "they seem to regard us in the light of men of another race who by virtue of the almighty dollar are depriving them of what is their own." A curious inconsistency in their attitude is here pointed out:



Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG NOBLEMAN. BY HANS HOLBEIN.

Lately acquired by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

Holbein, says the New York *Times*, belongs to America quite as much as to Europe, in view of the fact that he lived before Europe took to colonizing North America on any extended scale.

"Certainly it is unfortunate if the country or city which plumes itself on a great artist lacks examples of his work. For instance, Leyden is singularly devoid of brilliant specimens of paintings by Rembrandt, while St. Petersburg has an extraordinary representation of that master's brushwork. One does not find the Dutch, nor even the Dutchmen of Leyden, denouncing the Russian grand dukes and other collectors for depriving Holland of its pictures. What reason have curators of European museums to assail the rivalry of America more than that of Russia? Perhaps they feel that for a long time to come Russia may be more in the way of selling, while America continues to show a determination to buy; and it is therefore of the highest importance to persuade collectors in Europe that there is something wrong, something unpatriotic, in disposing of their holdings to those who will take them across the Atlantic."

The Times is not without a sense of humor in defending America's right to one of her latest acquisitions—the new Holbein purchased by Sir Caspar Purdon Clark for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Says *The Times:*

"Hans Holbein is a master who belongs to America quite as much as to Europe, in view of the fact that he lived before Europe took to colonizing North America on any extended scale, so that no matter how far back some Americans go in their colonial ancestry they can feel just the same proprietary interest in him as can recent arrivals or living Europeans."

The Times congratulates the museum on securing this early work of Hans Holbein, "the portrait of a young nobleman who presumably was a classical scholar, if we accept the adjuncts of the figure as indications of his tastes or profession." Some further words of description are as follows:

"The young man looks at one out of his little eyes with a somewhat lowering gaze; his lips are parted; the lower one is rather thick, and notwithstanding his youth he has the beginnings of a double chin. His hand bears out the suggestion of unyouthful stoutness; the fingers are thick. He wears a soft slashed black hat of the period, lightened with red, and a black body-coat turned up with bottle green, and over one shoulder a red cloak with green braiding; this black, green, and red combination making a simple and low but very attractive color scheme. The background is dark grayish.

"He has a chain of thick gold links about his neck. The left hand has no less than six rings, three on the smallest finger, two on the next, and one on the index. This one bears plainly an Egyptian intaglio seal, and that bears out the interpretation of the man as a student of Oriental things.

"Yet he is a young fellow, as the inscription on the left-hand wall containing a latent rime informs us,

DA ICH HET DIE GESTALT
WAS ICH 22 JAR ALT
1517. H. H.

"The date and a certain resemblance to Ambrose Holbein, the master's brother, have given some point to the suggestion that the rings and Cufic letters and procession on the wall merely refer to a young painter's favorite bits of *bric-à-brac* and such personal ornaments as would not be out of place in a likeness of one brother by another. It might be held, however, that the canvas is too finished and has too much the air of a portrait of a man of signal importance to make this attribution probable.

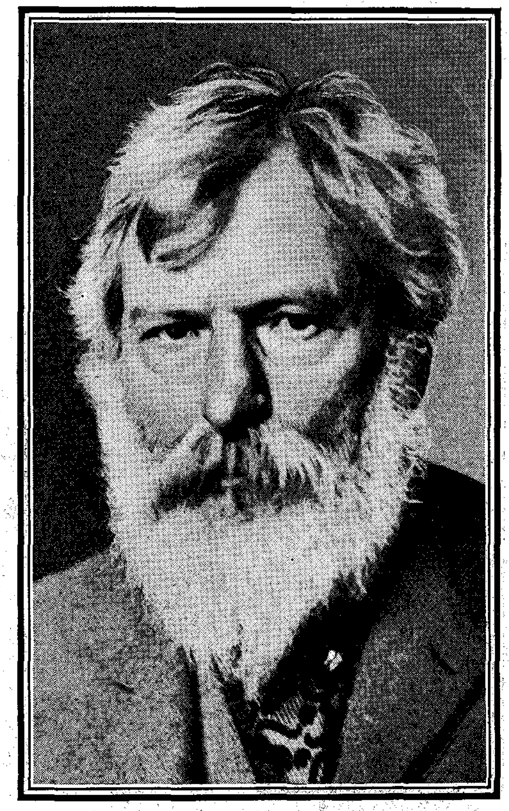
"If the date on the wall is authentic, and there seems no reason to doubt that it was put there when the picture was painted, then it belongs to the early life of Holbein in Basel, long before he became a favorite in England with the King and court. To 1516 belong the portraits of Jacob Meyer and his wife, and to the same period the 'Adam and Eve,' preserved in the museum at Basel."

ACHIEVEMENTS OF A QUIET LIFE.

NO American of Mr. Henry Mills Alden's quality of nature and mind, remarks *The Outlook*, has been so successful in escaping publicity. His career, that weekly continues, "has been a notable illustration of the ability of a man to live his life in his own way in an age and under conditions which seem hostile to the very temper of his mind." The occasion of these utterances was the celebration on November 10 of the seventieth birthday of Mr. Alden by a dinner given by Col. George Harvey which drew together a notable assembly of American writers. A summary of Mr. Alden's life and achievement is given by *The Outlook*, from which we quote in part:

"Born in Vermont, Mr. Alden went to Williams College at the time when a future editor of *The Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. Horace E. Scudder, was a student in the institution that was twenty-four years later to graduate Mr. Bliss Perry, the present editor. A course in the Andover Theological Seminary followed, but instead of becoming a minister Mr. Alden became, a little later, managing editor of *Harper's Weekly*, and, in 1869, editor of *Harper's Magazine*. His scholarship was early shown in a series of lectures on 'The Structure of Paganism,' delivered before the Lowell Institute in Boston, and in two articles on 'The Eleusinian Mysteries,' which appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly*. . . . . . .

"An admirable critic of the constructive rather than the destructive temper; a charming essayist whose heart is always in his work as it has always been with his friends; an editor whose joy it has been to make room for newcomers with the fresh thought and the vital touch, Mr. Alden's reputation in the future will rest on two books of a kind which made little stir at the moment because they have little to say about the interests of the moment, but have an enduring energy of life because they deal with the immortal in the mortal. 'God in His World' and 'A Study of Death' have not passed unnoticed even in an age of engrossing toils and tasks; but their rare beauty and penetration still wait for more general and adequate comprehension. They belong with the original literary and spiritual documents of the human spirit; and when the man who wrote them has been forgotten as an editor, he will be remembered as a poet and seer."



HENRY MILLS ALDEN,

"A notable illustration," says *The Outlook*, "of the ability of a man to live his life in his own way in an age and under conditions which seem hostile to the very temper of his mind."

Nearly two hundred and fifty literary people gathered at the printing-house of Harper and Brothers in Franklin Square to honor the man who has for thirty-seven years been editor of *Harper's Magazine*. In introducing Mr. Alden to the company, Colonel Harvey associated him with a distinguished group of men who own to an equal number of years. Remarking that the year 1836-37 "was singularly productive of genius in America," he named as belonging to this galaxy Mark Twain, W. D. Howells, "America's first man of letters," Grover Cleveland, "America's leading statesman," Andrew Carnegie, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Among the poetical tributes offered by the guests, this of Mr. W. D. Howells seems the most *apropos*:

TO A GREAT EDITOR.

In every human life, however filled
  With obvious proofs of wisdom and of good,
The vaster part is void to minds unskilled
  In sense of things less seen than understood;
And they who know you only by the things
  That you have done or suffered to be done,
Know you not, Alden, in the inmost springs
  Of soul that rather shun than seek the sun.
Poet, more poet for beauty than for fame,
  Sage for the sake of being, not seeming wise,
Preacher of truth, and not of praise or blame,
  Critic whose law inspires as well as tries,
You, who have deepened and enlarged your day,
  You shall remain when it has passed away.

OPERATIC INNOVATIONS IN "MADAM BUTTERFLY."

PUCCINI'S "Madam Butterfly," which had its first American production in Washington on October 15, and which appeared in New York last week, is described as an innovation in grand opera in more ways than one. It marks the translation of American and Japanese themes from the sphere of musical comedy to grand opera, for one thing. Further, "instead of a tragedy which is expected in grand opera," observes *The Evening Star* (Washington), "it presents only pathos." "It is not a story of action," comments the New York *Times*, "it is one of emotion and passion, the development of a tragical situation through circumstances of fantasy and romance." Its modern setting and modern music are other startling innovations. To quote the Washington *Star* on this point:

"Its atmosphere is so modern as to be at moments commonplace unless the auditor has succeeded in attaining the view-point of the author and musician so as to realize that this era of ours has its picturesque values; that 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' whose strains are utilized every now and then with musicianly *finesse*, is our national air, and that the high-ball is as much the beverage of America as *lachryma cristi* is that of Italy or *saké* that of Japan. The representation in English facilitates comprehension, but involves some sacrifice. English is still the language of commerce more than of romance. And in this case the librettist has not always taken the pains that might have been shown in softening the directness of our accustomed phraseology."

The Washington *Times* is inclined to question the good taste of introducing "the beloved 'Star-Spangled Banner' into Puccini," and declares that a phrase in the second act "which appears to be lifted bodily from the 'Mikado'" as "unforgivable," since it "removes one's thoughts from the dramatic to the frivolous." Attention is called by the New York *Evening Post* to the fact that the motivation is in frequent instances pure Japanese. It says:

"To a musician the most interesting feature of the new opera is the Japanese local color in it; a number of real Japanese tunes are employed (the most beautiful of them occurs where *Madam Butterfly* makes the baby clap its hands), and Puccini has harmonized them with admirable art. The Japanese intervals and rhythms gain in power by iteration, and it is this feature, more than anything else, that will tempt one to hear this opera repeatedly. There is more in Japanese music than most of us ween."

It is a dangerous expedient, thinks Mr. H. E. Krehbiel of *The Tribune* (New York), to make use of tunes which copy their characteristics of rhythm, melody, and color, "except in comedy which aims to chastise the foibles and follies of a people and a period." Puccini, however, outrides this danger, as the following from the same writer indicates:

"Nothing is more admirable than Signor Puccini's use of it to heighten the dramatic climaxes; we lack time to specify in detail,

MISS RENA VIVIENNE. MME. ELSA SZAMOSY. MISS FLORENCE EASTON.

SINGERS OF THE TITLE-RÔLE IN MR. SAVAGE'S PRODUCTION OF "MADAM BUTTERFLY."

but the merry tune with which *Madam Butterfly* diverts her child in the second act, and the use of a bald native tune, thundered out *fortissimo* in naked unison with periodic punctuations of harmony at the close, are striking cases in point. Nor should the local color in the delineation of the break of day in the beginning of the third act, and the charmingly felicitous use of mellifluous songs in the marriage scene, be overlooked. Always the effect is musical and dramatically helpful. As for the rest, there are many moments of a strange charm in the score, music filled with a haunting tenderness and poetical loveliness, music in which there is a beautiful meeting of the external picture and the spiritual content of the scene. Notable among these movements is the scene in which *Butterfly* and her attendant scatter flowers throughout the room in expectation of *Pinkerton's* return. Here melody and harmonies are exhaled like the odors of the flowers."

The brief career of "Madam Butterfly," which is founded on the drama by John Luther Long and David Belasco, has not been without dramatic incident. Produced for the first time at La Scala, in Milan, on February 17, 1904, the audience greeted it, we are told by *The Tribune*, with "whistling, shrilling on house keys, grunting, roaring, bellowing, and laughing." The composer withdrew it at once, but, with no lessening of faith in his work, produced it three months later at Brescia, whence it "started at once on a triumphal tour of the European theaters." It is now in its second season in London and bids fair to be one of the great successes of the present New York season, where it is promised for production at the Metropolitan and Manhattan opera-houses besides this one already achieved by Mr. Savage. His presentation in English is thus commented upon by *The Evening Post:*

"England being the world's headquarters of the Puccini cult, it was but natural that an English version of his latest opera should be made; nor was it unnatural that this venture should be undertaken by an American, Mr. Henry W. Savage, who has heretofore won so much commendation by his production of the operatic master-works, notably Wagner's 'Parsifal,' in the language of this country. His presentation of 'Madam Butterfly,' it may be said at once, is no less successful and commendable. It has been sung daily for three or four weeks in several Eastern cities, and last night it was heard at the Garden Theatre and cordially applauded by a splendid audience which completely filled the theater.

"Of the singers the best was, fortunately, the one on whom fell the chief burden of the opera, both musically and dramatically, Mme. Elsa Szamosy, of Hungary. At first her voice was unpleasantly sharp, but it gradually improved, and in the vocal climax of the whole opera—the love duo—it was thrillingly effective. She brought out much of the pathos of the play, too. . . . To the conductor, Mr. Walter Rothwell, and his excellent orchestra a word of high praise is due."

THE UNNECESSARY RETICENCE OF BIOGRAPHERS.

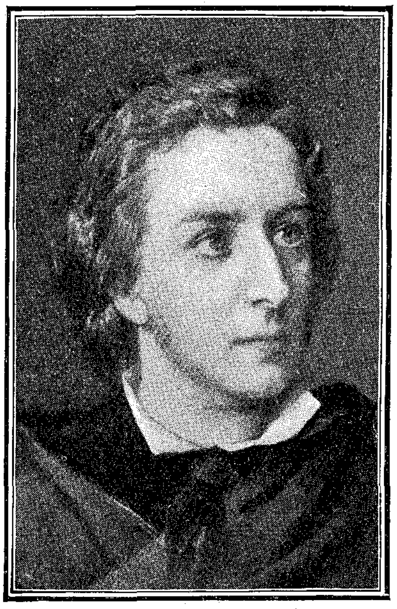
FREEDOM and frankness are qualities oftenest blamed when they exist in biographies. *The Evening Post* (New York), however, rather laments their absence in recent biographical work. To desire these qualities, it thinks, "is not to betray unhealthy curiosity." There is a golden mean between a "libel" and an "extended epitaph" which it recommends the writers of this now prolific *genre* to strive to attain. Very few men, it observes, "deserve to have their lives written at all, and these few had their faults," and "it is quite as legitimate that their failings should be known as that their virtues should be praised." Autobiographies are relatively free from the defects here imputed to the other form. We read:

"However vain the writer may be, we can discern his true character beneath the cloak of self-praise. An author does not have to be free of speech like Rousseau to inform the reader of his weakness as well as his wisdom. John Stuart Mill told the story of his own life with an almost icy severity and reserve, and it is recognized as a faithful representation of the man. But the biographer is apt to dwell too long on ancestry and the juvenile period. On La Rochefoucauld's principle that a man would rather be thought a knave than a fool, most people would prefer to have the worst about them told at once, rather than to have the letters of their youth printed, with their crude judgments of men and things. The biographer also gets into correspondence with all those who know anything about the subject of the memoir. He secures letters that should not have been preserved by those who received them. He also obtains 'appreciations.' He writes to the Bishop of X, and the latter replies in a beautiful letter something between an apostolic benediction and a funeral address. He writes to intimate friends, and they tell him how amiable were the qualities of the departed. If he was an author, those of his craft, often with rancor in their hearts, will say that as a writer their friend had no peer, and that his character was as perfect as his style.

Biographers, continues *The Post*, are too much afraid of being Boswells. However intimate they may have been with the person about whom they are writing, they think it ill-bred to bring themselves into the narrative. Even if he is a fool, *The Post* reassuringly continues, "the author should remember that his past intercourse with his friend may, as in Boswell's case, be diverting from very folly." The reader, it declares, "likes a biographer who intrudes his personality or even asks silly questions." On the other hand, "most biographies are written as if their authors were total strangers to the persons described."

CHOPIN'S SPIRITUAL DEVELOPMENT.

CONTRARY to the view entertained by the average performer of Chopin, who usually exhibits him as a purveyor of "sickly sentiment," Mr. Daniel Gregory Mason shows him as a man of immense "emotional earnestness," passing through successive stages in an effort to attain "a supreme plastic beauty." This progress, as exhibited in an analysis contributed by Mr. Mason to *The Outlook* (New York, October 27), was one which led Chopin from the plane of achievement marked by mere virtuosity to a higher level of lyrical expression from which he finally emerged into a region of genuine "epic" power. In each phase of his music, the unfailing interest of analysis, says Mr. Mason, lies in the recognition of his "fineness of nature," "mental and spiritual high-breeding," "exquisitely sensitive taste," and "in the detection of the various kinds of excellences" they produce. How his natural refinement manifests itself in his early phase we read:



FRÉDÉRIC CHOPIN.

Mr. Mason pronounces it one of the "mysteries of perverse destiny" that the works of a master "so elevated in style" should be "specially marked out for sentimentalization."

"On the first and lowest plane it appears merely as an inimitable *finesse* in the execution of light, playful, and even frivolous designs; no one has brought so delicate and yet firm a touch, so charming a suavity of manner, and so sure an instinct for dainty elegance of style, to the treatment of the *salon*-piece (a *genre* for which we find perhaps the best parallel in the paintings of Watteau or the verses of Mr. Austin Dobson) as the Chopin of the waltzes, the mazurkas, many of the *études* and preludes, and even of the more old-fashioned concert fantasias and '*variations brillantes*.' Weber is as brilliant, but less subtle; Schubert is as spontaneous, but by no means as distinguished; Schumann exerts the same fascination, but with less ingratiation, less *politesse*; Liszt's musical garment is equally sparkling, but it is gemmed with rubies rather than with diamonds. The technical sources of Chopin's success in this *genre* are his graceful, smoothly molded melodies, frequently recalling those of Bellini and other Italians, his simple, transparent harmonies, built up always with an unfailing sense of tone-color, and his lambent coruscating ornamentation, which always seems to efflouresce spontaneously from the melody."

The same punctilious taste which guided him safely among the pitfalls of virtuosity, continues the writer, "led him up to the higher level of lyrical expression, based on quiet and deep personal feeling." To quote:

"The virtuoso was transformed into the poet. In the nocturnes, some of the *études* and preludes, portions even of the ballades and polonaises, and, most strikingly of all, in the slow movements of the concertos and sonatas, his object is no longer to dazzle his audience, but to portray subjective emotion, often of a profound earnestness and spiritual beauty. If in his early pieces he was often the prestidigitator, the mountebank, the brother-in-art of Thalberg and Liszt, here he is the dreamer, the rhapsodist, the lyric poet, and his nearest of kin is Robert Schumann. The largo of the B-minor Sonata is Schumannesque in its contemplativeness, its *innigkeit*, its marked note of mysticism; the funeral march in the B-flat minor Sonata equals that of the great quintet in poignancy and dignity, tho it is a feminine version of what in the German composer we find exprest with more virile force. In the nocturnes the feminine quality is even more evident. Their tender beauty has a pallor, a fragility, almost an emaciation, which have often brought upon them the charge of morbidity. It is certain that, in the pieces of this type, Chopin has carried his fastidiousness a stage farther than in the display pieces, attaining an even greater distinction and rarer individuality."

The heroic or epic phase of Chopin is exemplified, we are told, in the polonaises, the ballades, the Fantasia opus 49, the Twelfth *étude*, the Thirteenth nocturne, and the finale of the Sonata in B-minor. Of them Mr. Mason writes:

"There are about them a largeness of utterance, a sustainment of mood, an intensity of emotion, hardly ever degenerating into the hysterical or the sentimental, which it is strange to find in the graceful salon-writer, the delicate miniaturist. Yet this final quality, too, by which Chopin proves himself akin to Beethoven as well as to Thalberg and Schumann (an oddly assorted trio) is, like the others, due to his characteristic fineness of nature. It is the heroism of high breeding, the vigor of intelligence, the dignity of impeccable taste. It bespeaks a strength rather subtle than brutal—the strength of the mettlesome thoroughbred, not that of the stolid dray-horse. It is a spiritual superiority (like the technical and emotional superiority) born of distinction and nourished by exclusiveness. Even in the most virile of the polonaises, with the possible exception of the so-called 'Military Polonaise,' which is unique in its fresh, open-air athleticism, we feel that the power which surges through them and sweeps them irresistibly on is a nervous rather than a muscular power. Thus when he is heroic no less than when he is gay or introspective Chopin remains true to his slender, aquiline, subtle, aristocratic self."

BOOKS THEY WOULD RATHER HAVE WRITTEN.

HISTORY is full of the names of novelists who would rather have been poets, and lyrists who would rather have been dramatists, but who only succeeded, when they tried to enter these fields, in being dreary. Gertrude Atherton confesses in "The Conqueror" that she started the book as a biography of Alexander Hamilton, but had to give up her plan and make a novel of it. She would rather have been a biographer, but had to be a novelist. Now she has been asked by *The Sunday Magazine* (November 11) what work she would like most of all to have written, and she declares that she would like best to have penned "The Federalist," a work which some might think was not written precisely in the Gertrude Atherton manner. Several other authors are asked by the same magazine to name the works they wish they had written. Winston Churchill would rather have written some of Kipling's earlier short stories about India" than anything else in fiction." Booth Tarkington could think of several thousand books that he should most like to have written, but being pinned down to one chooses "The Egoist," adding that no one could understand his reasons except a sympathetic reader of "The Egoist," and he "would require no explanation." Meredith Nicholson expends his "meanest envy and covetousness" upon Thackeray for his achievement of "Henry Esmond"; Harold MacGrath votes for "The Three Musketeers," selecting from a thousand and one reasons what is to him the chief, that he should then "have been the author of the most gallant hero in fiction—D'Artagnan."

Two women remain: one of these, Agnes C. Laut, chooses, "without a moment's hesitation," "the old Norwegian and other Northern sagas." The reply of Mary E. Wilkins Freeman contains even more of the element of surprize. She is puzzled to make a selection from "Lorna Doone," "Les Misérables," "Pan Michel," "Anna Karenina," also one or two of Thomas Hardy's, "The Scarlet Letter," "Vanity Fair," and "The Rise of Silas Lapham." She finally selects "Les Misérables," because "it is romantic, emotional, tragic, poetical, dramatic, and, more than all, calculated to benefit humanity, by the creation of a hero which is second to none but the Christ—Jean Valjean."

GEORGE W. CABLE.

BLISS CARMAN.

ARTHUR COLTON.

ERNEST C. PEIXOTTO.

LORD ROSEBERY.

LEW WALLACE.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS.

Amadon, Alfred Mason, A.M., M.D. Atlas of Physiology and Anatomy of the Human Body. A series of colored plates with parts overlaid to show dissections, with descriptive matter, prepared for schools. Large 8vo, pp. 50. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Bigham, Madge A. Blackie, His Friends and His Enemies. A Book of Old Fables in New Dresses. Illustrated by Clara E. Atwood. 12mo, pp. xiv–200. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Blaisdell, E. Warde. Animal Serials. 8vo. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1 net.

Brebner, Percy. Princess Maritza. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 357. New York: T. J. McBride & Son. $1.50.

Brown, Hiram Chellis. The Historical Bases of Religions—Primitive Babylonian and Jewish. 12mo, pp. 319. Boston: H. B. Turner & Co. $1.50.

Cable, George W. Old Creole Days. Illustrated by Albert Herter. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, $2.50. Full leather, boxed, $5.

Mr. Cable's volume, which will soon be thirty years old, is perhaps the one most closely associated with his fame. We mean not by this to specify it as the best example of his genius, but to record the importance it had in the creation of his early vogue. Mr. Herter's illustrations, which are quite satisfying, have been reproduced with much care.

Caldwell, George W., M.D. Oriental Rambles. Illustrated with numerous snap-shot photographs. 12mo, pp. 167. Poughkeepsie: G. W. Caldwell.

Call, Annie Payson. Every-Day Living. 12mo, pp. 214. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.25 net.

Carman, Bliss. Pipes of Pan. 12mo, pp. 668. Portrait. Boxed. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $2.

Mr. Carman's volume of 668 pages comprizes five volumes heretofore published under the same title with varying subtitles, the five being now bound up as one without changing the folios. It has an ornamental title-page and an excellent portrait of the author. But it does not include his entire output in verse. "Sappho," a book of one hundred lyrics, and his "Ode on the Coronation of King Edward" are still published separately.

Carrington, FitzRoy. The Pilgrim's Staff. Poems, divine and moral, arranged and selected. 18mo, pp. 125. New York: Duffield & Co. 75 cents.

Colton, Arthur. The Cruise of the *Violetta*. 12mo, pp. x–313. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Colton's new novel is conceived in an unconventional, not to say freakish, style. Banter and sarcasm prevail from the beginning to the end. Humor is not lacking, but it is seldom wholesome or spontaneous. The book begins with a story of adventure. One of the principal characters is Dr. Ulswater, a "large, bushy" man who has studied in the German universities and practised medicine in Italy and Ceylon. Incidentally he owns a silver-mine in Nevada, and has a hobby, which is archeology. Altho the author regards him as a man of learning, he conveys to the reader an invincible suggestion of that character in Shakespeare who had been "at a great feast of learning and brought home the scraps." This strangely compounded creature is contrasted with another, Mrs. Mink, a rich widow, owner of the *Violetta*. The party embark for the tropics and are boarded near Haiti by revolutionary blacks who would fain possess themselves of the yacht and add it to their navy. The patriots are neatly overreached by an ingenious ruse of Dr. Ulswater—laughing-gas being the means of their undoing. This is the beginning of a long series of fantastic adventures. A consistent flippancy of style is well maintained.

Cooke, Edmund Vance. Told to the Little Tot. Illustrated by Bessie Collins Pease. 12mo, pp. 132. New York: Dodge Publishing Co. $1.50.

Dole, Charles Fletcher. The Hope of Immortality. Small 12mo, pp. 61. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents net.

Eldridge, Gardner S. The Coming Man. 12mo, pp. 197. New York: Eaton & Mains. 75 cents.

Fennollosa, Mary McNeil. The Dragon-Painter. Illustrated by Gertrude McDaniel. 12mo, pp. 262. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Foster, John W. The Practice of Diplomacy: As Illustrated in the Foreign Relations of the United States. With bibliography and index. 8vo, pp. 401. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

This work, a companion volume and supplement of the author's "A Century of American Diplomacy," is intended to set forth the part taken by American diplomatists in the elevation and purification of diplomacy. Tho technical in part as setting forth the rules and procedure of diplomatic intercourse, it has been prepared for the general reader and, needless to say, it has the literary distinction which characterizes the works of this experienced and able writer on diplomacy. We learn from the opening pages that the United States has had an important share in shaping and improving international law. The very fact that the United States began its career as an independent state and without a national history, untrammeled by precedents and traditions, has, the author points out, made it easier for its foreign agents to discard the precedents of diplomacy and to institute sincerer standards than those which were formerly in vogue. He cites Jefferson and Franklin, Adams and Morris, Jay and Pinckney, as unsurpassed among the representatives of old European states for statesmanship and intellectual attainments. Mr. Foster has evidently composed his work with a view to the needs of those in the diplomatic service of the nation. He has provided useful and interesting chapters on the utility of the diplomatic service, the duties of a diplomat to his own and foreign governments, the consular service, the negotiation and framing of treaties, arbitration and international claims.

Foster, R. F. Skat Manual. 16mo, pp. 194. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

Fraser, Mrs. Hugh. In the Shadow of the Lord: A Romance of the Washingtons. 12mo, pp. 428. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

Mrs. Fraser, who is a sister of F. Marion Crawford, revealed in her former novel, "A Maid of Japan" some rare and interesting qualities, and these, with additional merits, are found in her new story "In the Shadow of the Lord." It is described as "a romance of the Washingtons" and depicts the court life of George III., and politics in Virginia before the Revolution. The home influences that developed George Washington are portrayed in a narrative of fine human interest. The incidents of the novel center largely round the career of Mary Washington. The story of her marriage to Augustine Washington, their journey to Virginia, and their adventurous life in the new country form an interesting and picturesque document of American colonial days.

A fine moral atmosphere pervades the book. The men and women of that day, who laid the foundations of American greatness, were of a simpler type than their present descendants, and their virtues and ideals, set in contrast with those of modern days, are full of interest for us. These lives, lived "in the shadow of the Lord," have evidently had a deep appeal for Mrs. Fraser, and the impressions she gives of this charming past are vivid and informing.

In the later pages of the novel, George Washington himself appears and lingers upon the stage. Here perhaps the author stands in some slight peril. Thackeray did not hesitate to make the greatest of Americans an important character in one of his well-known novels, and, as we know, the attempt brought disappointment. In like manner Mrs. Fraser's portrait of Washington hardly fills the frame of one's ideal. Upon the whole, however, the novel is a creditable and interesting picture of colonial days.

Gale, Zona. Romance Island. With illustrations by Hermann C. Wall. 12mo, pp. 394. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

Gibbs, Philip. Men and Women of the French Revolution. Illustrated with 28 plates reproduced from contemporary prints. Square 8vo, pp. xii–390. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $7 net.

Gordak, William Walstein. Here's Luck to Lora, and Other Poems. Small 12mo, pp. 62. New York: Benj. R. Tucker.

Higinbotham, Harlow N. The Making of a Merchant. 12mo, pp. 210. Chicago: Forbes & Co. $1.50.

The author of this eminently practical book, formerly a partner of the late Marshall Field, was president of the World's Columbian Exposition. He is a prominent financier, and the views which he here sets forth are the result of thirty-eight years of experience in mercantile affairs. He has been brought into close contact with employees, having himself risen from the humblest station in the firm. Mr. Higinbotham sets out with the warning that only those with a natural vocation for trading should enter upon a commercial career. He asserts that thousands of men go into the business of storekeeping without having the slightest natural capacity for it. The ability to play the game of barter and sale is declared to be so marked a talent that it will come to the surface no matter what calling the possessor of it may be following.

There are chapters containing practical hints upon the details of business that involve success—buying merchandise, the treatment of employees, the department store and its management, the qualifications of a good "credit man," the difficulties and dangers of credit, the rewards and humors of the "credit desk," and the storekeeper's credits and collections.

Hodges, George. The Happy Family. Rubricated. 12mo, pp. 44. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

Ireland, Mary E. The Young Violinist. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 140. New York: The Saalfield Publishing Co. $1.

Kobbe, Gustav. Famous American Songs. Illustrated. Rubricated. 12mo, pp. xx–169. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

Magnay, Sir William. The Master Spirit. Illustrated by John Cameron. 12mo, pp. vi–319. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Marden, Orison Swett. Success Nuggets. 18mo, pp. 76. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

Mears, Mary. The Breath of the Runners. 12mo, pp. 293. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50.

Murray, Clara. Playtime. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 128. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Nicoll, W. Robertson. The Key of the Blue Closet. 12mo, pp. 299. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.40 net.

Dr. Nicoll's book is not a novel, but a volume of essays dealing with life and books and penetrated with that sane philosophy for which the editor of *The Bookman* (London) is noted. It is not unsuggestive of Thackeray's essays in the fact that the author has the faculty of investing trifles light as air with real interest. His literary gift can clothe the commonplace with attractiveness and invest familiar things with a new interest. One of the most interesting shelves in this "Blue Closet" is undoubtedly the one assigned to Charlotte Brontë, George Eliot, and Jane Austen, three favorites of the author. These women are cited as examples of the dual life led by all—the life of reality and the life of imagination. Dr. Nicoll asserts that whatever may be said of the capacities of women, it can not be denied that it is in fiction that their highest distinction has been attained. He thinks that it is impossible that a woman should write a novel without showing something of her own heart. The volume contains interesting sketches of many famous Englishmen, living and dead.

Nielsen, Dr. Frederik. The History of the Papacy in the Nineteenth Century. Translated under the direction of Arthur James Mason, D.D., master of Pembroke College, Cambridge. 2 vols. 8vo, pp. xiii–378–481. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $7.50 net.

An English version of Dr. Nielsen's authoritative and standard work on the Papacy in one of its most momentous epochs was desirable. The translation prepared under the direction of Dr. Mason, of Cambridge, England, will be received with interest by scholars. The author, a Danish scholar of European reputation, was formerly Bishop of Aalborg, Denmark, and now presides over the important diocese of Aarhus. In his philosophical outlook upon history he may be regarded as the antithesis of George Brandes, that other Dane who has achieved a world-wide reputation as scholar and critic, and whose intellectual caliber is indicated by the characterization of him as the "Taine of the North." It is an immense field that Dr. Nielsen has covered. That century "rose dark and threatening for the Roman Church" and was destined to be a period of travail from which the historic institution was to emerge now in triumph, now in defeat. The story does not open at the actual threshold of the century, the author deeming it essential to preface his main theme with an outline of church history anterior to the Revolution and Napoleon, and thus to set forth clearly the traditions and ideals which brought the Roman Church into apparent antagonism with the new conception of science.

A considerable portion of the first volume is devoted to the powerful order of the Jesuits, which has left so deep an impression upon the history of the Papacy and Church in general. The bitter controversies of the order with the various governments of Europe and its memorable suppression by Clement XIV. are told with a wealth of interesting detail and comment not available in general treatises on the subject. Naturally Pius IX. is the chief protagonist upon the ample stage of nineteenth-century papal history. Even the long and eventful pontificate of Leo XIII. must yield to that reign in point of historic importance. Dr. Nielsen has shown a high appreciation of this fact, and his account of the series of crises, material and intellectual, which synchronized with the pontificate of Pius IX. forms a fascinating chapter of his book.

Parlin, Frank E., A.M. The Quincy Word-List. Revised and enlarged. 16mo, pp. 140. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

Peixotto, Ernest C. By Italian Seas. Illustrated by the author. 8vo, pp. xiv–233. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.

Perez, Isaac Loeb. Stories and Pictures. Translated from the Yiddish by Helena Frank. 12mo, pp. 450. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society. $1.50.

Ray, Anna Chapin. Janet: Her Winter in Quebec. Illustrated by Alice Barber Stephens. 12mo, pp. 370. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Richards, Laura E. The Silver Crown. 12mo, pp. 103. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

Rideout, Henty Milner. Beached Keels. 12mo, pp. 300. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Rosebery, Lord. Lord Randolph Churchill. With portrait. 8vo, pp. 202. New York: Harper & Bros. $2.25 net.

Since it became known that Lord Rosebery intended to devote a volume to Lord Randolph Churchill, who had been his intimate friend, the work has been awaited with eager interest. It is not likely to disappoint expectations, for tho without "revelations" it contains some characteristically piquant accounts of famous figures in British politics during Lord Randolph's palmy days, with glimpses of Salisbury, Gladstone, Parnell, and other historic figures.

In the opening pages laudatory allusion is made to Mr. Winston Churchill's life of his father. The author regards that work as "little less than marvelous, considering the obvious difficulties that beset the task." Nevertheless he does not consider it complete in every respect, and in his own work on Lord Randolph he supplements it by giving some highly interesting facts concerning the virtual compact made by the Tory statesman with Parnell. This is undoubtedly one of the most interesting features of the book, and will tend to alter in some degree the general conception of Lord Randolph's relation to the question of home rule. It is a striking, many-sided personality that Lord Rosebery depicts. The author's earliest remembrance of the future founder of "Tory Democracy" was that of a small Eton boy in an "extremely disreputable hat." Even then he had a "reckless appearance"—the boy was father to the man. Disraeli, in the author's opinion, was Lord Randolph's political model. In many respects, however, the imitator surpassed the original. The later Tory leader is declared to have been at his best on the platform before a great audience. In this field, according to Lord Rosebery, he surpassed not merely Disraeli, but every one in living memory except Gladstone, Bright, and Chamberlain. In literary quality and in the human interest of its pages this book will bear comparison *with the former monographs of the distinguished author.*

Salmon, Lucy Maynard. Progress in the Household. 12mo, pp. 197. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.10 net.

Schwartz, Julia A. Elinor's College Career. In four parts. Illustrated by Ellen Wetherald Ahrens. 12mo, pp. 335. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Seawell, Molly Elliot. The Loves of the Lady Arabella. With illustrations by Clarence F. Underwood. Decorations by Franklin Booth. 12mo, pp. 244. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

Smith, Anna Harris. A Longfellow Calendar. 16mo, pp. 137. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents net.

Snaith, John Collis. Henry Northcote. 12mo, pp. 386. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co. $1.50.

Thorne, Guy. Made in His Image. 12mo, pp. 432. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.50.

Thurston, E. Temple. Traffic. The story of a faithful woman. 12mo, pp. 379. Frontispiece. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co. $1.50.

Wallace, Lew. An Autobiography. Illustrated. 2 vols. pp. 1027. New York and London: Harper & Bros. $5 net.

Waltermire, Beecher W. Buckeye Ballads. 8vo, pp. 83. Toledo, O. Published for the author by The Legal News.

Walters, H. B. The Art of the Greeks. With 112 plates and 18 illustrations in the text. Large 8vo, pp. xvi–277. New York: The Macmillan Co. $6 net.

Weikel, Anna Hamlin. Betty Baird. Illustrations from drawings by Ethel Pennewill Brown. 12mo, pp. 279. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Wendell, Barrett. Liberty, Union, and Democracy: The National Ideals of America. 12mo, pp. 327. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

White, F. M. The Slave of Silence. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 318. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

White, Fred M. The Corner House. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 317. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

Williamson, C. N. and A. M. Rosemary in Search of a Father. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 140. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $1.50.

Winter, Alice Ames. Jewel Weed. With Illustrations by Harrison Fisher. 12mo, pp. 434. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

Wister, Mrs. A. L. Happy-Go-Lucky; or, Leaves from the Life of a Good-for-Nothing. With illustrations in color and tint by Philipp Grot Johann and Professor Edmund Kanoldt, and marginal drawings by Eva Nagel Wolf. Square 12mo, pp. 115. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.

CURRENT POETRY.

The Fallen.

By Lily A. Long.

And were ye of the Seekers, ye fallen,
Ye merged in the mire?
When ye clutched so, and stumbled, and stifled,
Were ye led by Desire,—
God's angel of longing, whose task is
To set souls afire?

Too feeble the flame of your burning!
Was passion so pale
Ye could drown it in drafts for the body?
Could nothing avail
To fire you to mightily conquer
Or mightily fail?

Nay, truly, God's angel of longing
Who sets souls afire
Must chafe when the snatched spark of heaven
Falls so in the mire
To sputter in pitiful sinning
And weakly expire.

—*From Harper's Magazine* (November).

Aller Seelen.

By Mabel Earle.

The mist in the air, and the moon in the sky,
And a wind from the pine-grown height;
The living years are a breath gone by,
And the dead years live to-night.

The mist in the air, rain-washed and sweet;
The moon on the pine-slopes blue;
The long thin hill-grass under my feet—
But where are I and You?

The rocks and the rain-sweet wind are here,
The moon and the mountain grass;
The living soul of a long-dead year
Walks on the pine-crowned pass.

But You and I have journeyed far
On a long unresting track,
From the Souls We Were to the Souls We Are—
A goal whence none go back.

The dead years rise on the rain-washed wind,
And walk in the world they knew;
But living or dead we shall not find
The souls that were I and You.

—*From The Atlantic Monthly* (November).

The Vampire City.

By Reginald Wright Kauffman.

I.

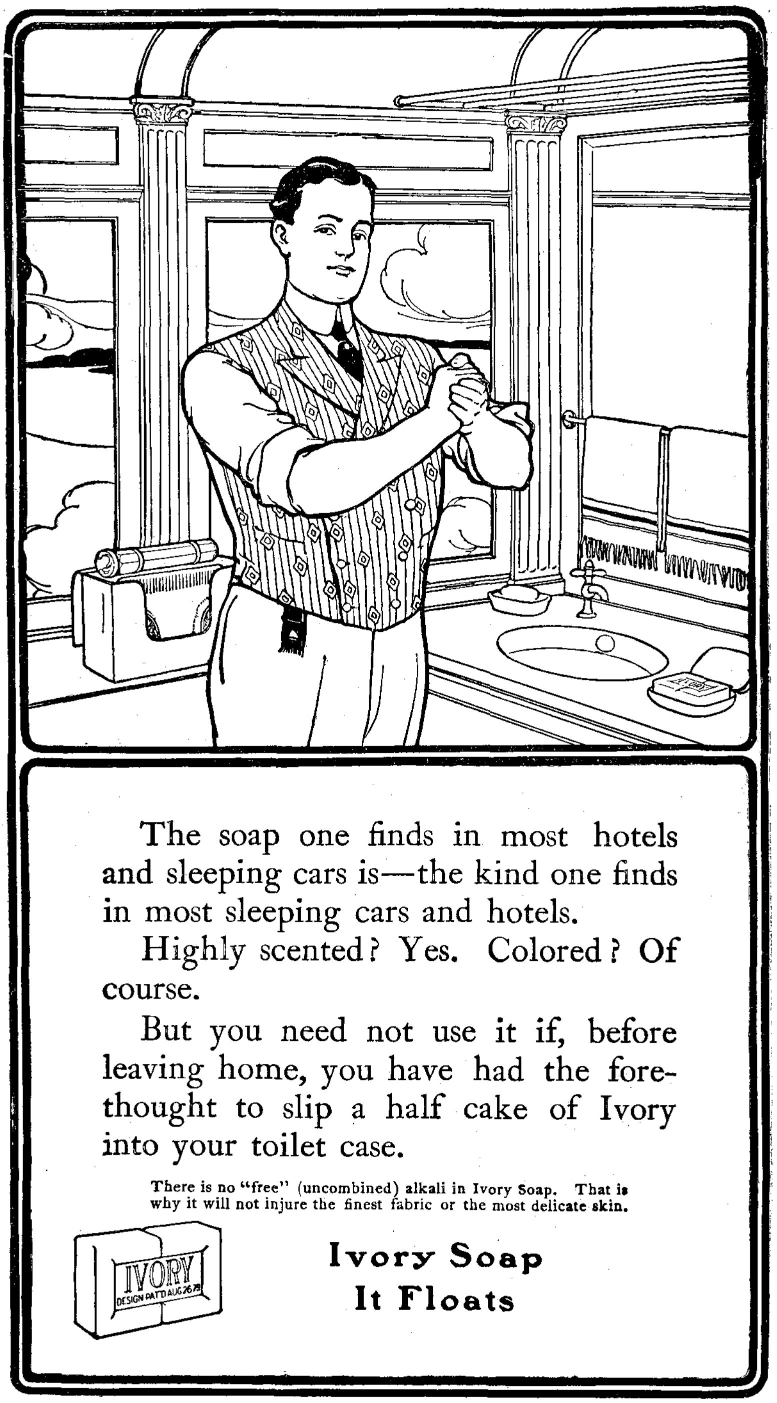
Come with me into Babylon! Here to my woodland seat
Over the miles she lures and smiles—the smile of the bitter-sweet;
I hear the distant cadence, the siren-song she sings;
I smell the incense burning where her great red censer swings.

II.

Out of the night she calls me, the night that is her day;
I see the gleam of her million lights a thousand miles away;
As the roar of a mighty army I hear her pulses beat
With the tramp of the restless vandals, the rush of the wearied feet.

III.

Ever and ever onward a white procession goes:
Youths with the strength of lions, maids with the breath of the rose—



The soap one finds in most hotels and sleeping cars is—the kind one finds in most sleeping cars and hotels.

Highly scented? Yes. Colored? Of course.

But you need not use it if, before leaving home, you have had the forethought to slip a half cake of Ivory into your toilet case.

There is no "free" (uncombined) alkali in Ivory Soap. That is why it will not injure the finest fabric or the most delicate skin.

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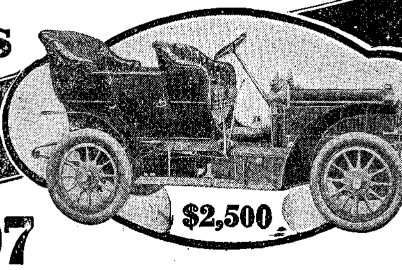

Nowhere in all automobile construction can there be found a more perfect combination of excellent features than in the four-cylinder Cadillac Model H for 1907.

Whatever the point of view—whether it be its smooth and perfectly-balanced action, its ease of control, its comfort of riding, its finish and mechanical refinement, this new model is not excelled by the costliest types of either American or foreign manufacture. It is an embodiment of the many tried and true principles of the wonderful single-cylinder Cadillac, developed four-fold and perfected to the highest degree.

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Arrange for a demonstration with your nearest dealer—and let him show you why the eyes of the motor world are on this new Cadillac. **30 horse power; 50 miles an hour; $2,500.** Booklet AD, and dealer's address on request.

Other Cadillac Models are: Model K, Runabout, $750; Model M, Light, Touring Car, $950. All prices f. o. b. Detroit and do not include lamps.

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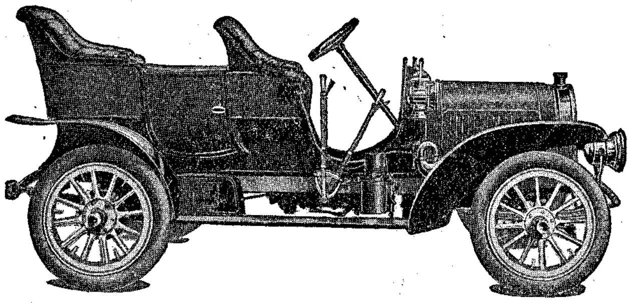

POPE-HARTFORD MODEL L represents the cumulative experience of twenty-nine years' active work in building and selling mechanical vehicles. It is a four-cylinder, water-cooled touring car proved by adequate tests to be unusually efficient, quiet running and dependable, a modern machine that rivals many an expensive car and cannot be approached by any 1907 model of anywhere near the price. *Detailed information on request.*

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HARTFORD, CONN.

WE EXHIBIT IN NEW YORK, AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ONLY, JAN. 12-19

5% A SUITABLE CHRISTMAS GIFT 5%

The perplexing question, "What shall I give for Christmas?" is wisely answered by people who have adopted the method of presenting
A SAVINGS ACCOUNT
to children, relatives and friends.

Upon receipt of one dollar or more, we issue a Certificate of Deposit in the name of the persons designated; enclose these certificates in holiday envelopes and mail them in time to reach their destination on Christmas Day.

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THE OWENSBORO SAVINGS BANK & TRUST COMPANY,
JAS. H. PARRISH, PREST. OWENSBORO, KY.

Investors Attention!

Send for a complete descriptive memorandum of our on-hand
First Mortgage Farm Loans
for sale, and also booklet with reference to our methods of doing business. We have sold farm Loans to Investors for more than 23 years, without the loss of a dollar.
All securities are personally examined. You get from $3 to $5 worth of security for every dollar you invest. Highest references. Write for particulars.

E. J. Lander & Co. Box "8" Grand Forks, N. D.

Toward her, but never from her, throned on her armored isles;
They give her their lives for homage, but the City only smiles.

IV.

They know that her breasts are poison; they know that her lips are lies,
And half revealed is the death concealed in the pools of her occult eyes;
Yet still she is calling ever, and echo is never dumb:
Follow us into Babylon! Mistress of Life, we come!

—*From The Saturday Evening Post.*

Lines on Helen Keller.

By Susan Coolidge.

Behind her triple prison-bars shut in
She sits, the whitest soul on earth to-day;
No shadowing stain, no whispered hint of sin,
Into that sanctuary finds the way.
There enters only clear and proven truth
Apportioned for her use by loving hands
And winnowed from all knowledge of all lands
To satisfy her ardent thirst of youth.

Like a strange alabaster mask her face,
Rayless and sightless, set in patience dumb,
Until like quick electric currents come
The signals of life into her lonely place;
Then, like a lamp just lit, an inward gleam
Flashes within the mask's opacity,
The features glow and dimple suddenly,
And fun and tenderness and sparkle seem
To irradiate the lines once dull and blind,
While the white slender fingers reach and cling
With quick imploring gestures, questioning
The mysteries and the meanings: to her mind.

The world is not the sordid world we know;
It is a happy and benignant spot
Where kindness reigns and jealousy is not,
And men move softly, dropping as they go
The golden fruit of knowledge for all to share.
And Love is King, and Heaven is very near,
And God to whom each separate soul is dear
Makes fatherly answer to each whispered prayer.
Ah, little stainless soul, shut in so close,
May never hint of doubt creep in to be
A shadow on the calm security
Which wraps thee, as its fragrance wraps a rose.

—*From* "Last Verses" (Little, Brown & Co.).

The Poet.

By Arthur Stringer.

He asked not worldly things nor cried for fame,
But watched with musing eyes where idly came,
And fretted on, his brothers of far mart
And field and loom—and bared to them his heart,
Since they, with all their wheaten loaves, still went
An-hungered with life's old, grim discontent.

Blithely at times and solemn-sweet he played
Upon his foolish pipe, and strangely swayed
Their hearts to easing laughter and to tears,
Till market-cry and loom-roar closed their ears
And they forgot! For life, they held indeed,
Of gold and much soft linen still had need,

And they had all their lives to live—and yet
One old, vague want they could not quite forget!
So since with empty souls they went and came,
This musing idler, held once up to shame,
His heart of dream flung at their hurrying feet,
And they, in their great hunger, lo, did eat!

—*From Everybody's Magazine* (November).

PERSONAL.

Judge Gary and the Chicago Anarchists.—Judge Joseph E. Gary, who died recently in Chicago, was probably "the Nestor of the American bench," remarks the Boston *Transcript*. In three weeks he would have been eighty-five years old, and for forty-three years he had occupied a position on the bench. "These facts alone," continues this paper, "would have given Judge Gary a place in our judicial annals, but he was in his time a historical character, having presided at the trial of 'the Chicago anarchists' in 1886, and having passed upon them the sentence of death decreed by the jury as to seven of the accused." His handling of this case is thus further treated by *The Transcript* :

In a certain sense Judge Gary on that occasion did what was simply his obvious duty, but to sit on the bench for the trial of "the Haymarket anarchists" required nerve, and in that quality he was not lacking. Indeed, he displayed it to an extent that made orderly Chicago apprehensive for his safety. He was the recipient of scores of threatening letters daily, and it was openly proclaimed by anarchist sympathizers that if he passed a capital sentence on the prisoners, he "would die with his boots on." The authorities proposed to give him an armed guard to escort him to and from the courthouse, but he would not have it. A detective having been ordered to shadow Judge Gary for his protection, the judge detected the officer and ordered him to leave him alone. Throughout the trial he went his way unattended, and, tho the little white-haired man—he was sixty-five then—was well known to thousands, he suffered no molestation, proving that there is something in the old saying "Threatened men live long."

Judge Gary's rulings on the trial were criticized at the time as bearing hardly on the defendants, but the Supreme Court of the United States sustained them. He was the first judge in the United States who ever passed sentence of death on men convicted of murderous conspiracy against the law, for that was in effect the essence of the indictment. The

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

Lady of Fifty Looks Like Sixteen.

A Nashville lady found a way to beautify her complexion without the use of drugs or face creams.

"Before I began the use of Grape-Nuts," she writes, "I was convinced I could not live long. I was sick all the time; heart trouble, kidneys seriously affected, eyesight bad, sense of smell was gone and hearing very poor.

"My family thought I had dropsy and could not get well, and I only ate Grape-Nuts because I slept better afterward—did not dream I could be entirely cured, had quit all treatment and given up hope.

"After spending a large sum of money, and being under the best physicians for three years without relief, I commenced eating Grape-Nuts food three times a day and now I am sound as a dollar, am in perfect health, fifty years old and my complexion is better than some girls at sixteen.

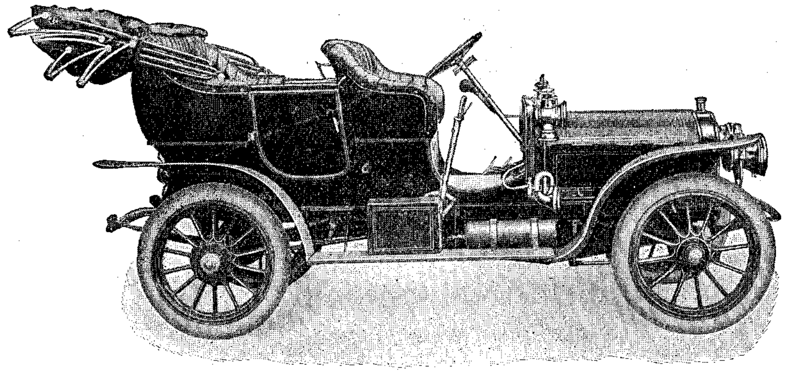
"I never have headache, nerves are strong, sight so much improved I need no glasses, heart and kidneys in perfect condition.

"Your Grape-Nuts alone cured me and I cannot find words to express my thanks to the Postum Co. I have told hundreds of people what cured me. It was simple food that I could digest."

"There's a reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

It sometimes amazes persons what damage has been done by improper eating, not knowing any better way. A change to Grape-Nuts soon tells the story. Read the famous book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

WHY?



Stoddard-Dayton

Why has the STODDARD-DAYTON climbed to the top of the ladder in two years?

Why has it attained such wide-spread popularity and such a splendid reputation in so short a time?

In 1905, the first year the STODDARD-DAYTON touring car appeared, it met with immediate and emphatic favor, and our entire output was quickly snapped up by motor-wise people. In 1906, the second year, our sales showed

An Increase of More Than 400 Per Cent.

over the first season's production. Already orders on our books for 1907 are over 300 per cent. above our entire 1906 output. Compare these figures with those of some of the older makers.

Why have these results been obtained?

We will tell you—

FIRST: Because the car has *genuine merit* and has *proven* it in many a contest and on many a long tour.

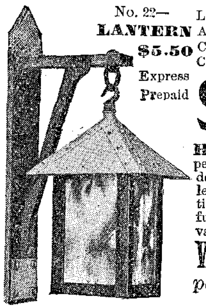
SECOND: Because it is *honestly made* in our own factory and is sold at an *honest* price.

THIRD: Because it has *beautiful* lines, is extremely *silent*, is *light* in weight and yet *very powerful*.

Model-F-a 5-passenger touring car, 30-35 H.P., equipped with our new Stoddard-Dayton motor, more powerful than last year's engine; 4 cylinders (4⅝ x 5 inches); sliding gear transmission, *selective type*; 3 speeds and reverse; 34 inch wheels; enclosed fenders, and strut rods which *take all strain off rear springs*, now hung in shackles at both ends.

Price $2,500 with full lamp equipment. BETTER than cars costing *more*. Our 1907 Booklet will interest YOU.

THE DAYTON MOTOR CAR CO., DAYTON, OHIO



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LANTERN
$5.50
Express
Prepaid

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Shop of the Crafters

Hand-Made Furniture appeals strongly because of its superior workmanship and the beauty, originality and purity of its designs. Mostly oak—some mahogany—some inlay; Crafters' selected leather. More than 250 pieces shown in the **Shop's Book** of artistic interiors and 16 pages illustrating complete treatment in the furnishing of Dining-room, Den, Library, Music Room and Hall—invaluable for the suggestions they offer for treatment of modern homes.

Write for *this 150-page book mailed on receipt of 25 cts., or 32-page booklet illustrating 50 pieces free.* Name of authorized dealer in your city will be sent you in same mail. Where not represented through local dealer, the Crafters will ship **on approval**, freight paid to all points east of the Mississippi, to points west equalized.

THE SHOP OF THE CRAFTERS,
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On every piece.
Shop of the Crafters
TRADE MARK
at Cincinnati.

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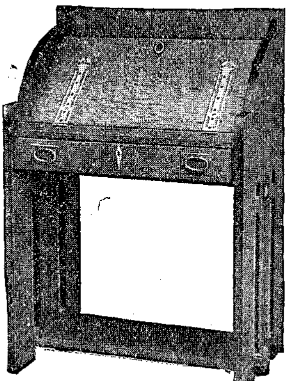
No. 22—Crafter Lantern. Wood, metal and art glass, very quaint, wired complete for electricity. Height, 20 in. Extends from wall 12 in. If not found at electrical dealers we'll express it prepaid on receipt of $5.50. No. 23—Same as No. 22 with wrought iron chain to ceiling instead of wall bracket.



No. 338—DESK

THE NEW VISIBLE
FOX TYPE-WRITER

Writing Line Entirely Visible

Here are the Reasons Why the Fox Typewriter is a Better Typewriter Than Any Other Typewriter Made:

It has Perfect Visible Writing. The entire writing line is in the direct line of vision of the operator and all the matter written remains so—does not pass out of sight under any part of the machine.

It has an Assembling Surface for the Type Bars of 16½ Inches (other visible typewriters 4½). This admits of the use of a typebar 7-16 of an inch wide—*an adjustable bar*—gives the Fox Visible the durability and permanence of alignment of the "Blind" machines, a hitherto impossible thing in the construction of visible typewriters.

It has Interchangeable Carriages. This means that if you own a Fox you do not have to buy a new typewriter when you need a *long carriage for your machine. Simply buy the carriage.* It is instantly interchangeable with the one already on the typewriter.

THE NEW FOX VISIBLE

It has a Tabulator. Every machine is supplied with a tabulator, which for billing, invoicing and tabulating figures is practically indispensable. It is furnished *free with each machine.*

It has an Automatic Two Color Ribbon Movement. The ribbon requires not the slightest attention from the operator from the time it is put on the machine until it is worn out. It *oscillates* so that its *entire surface is used* and by simply touching a button *in the keyboard* you print a *second color as desired.*

It has a "Speed" Escapement so that by simply moving a lever the machine accommodates itself to the speed of a fast or a slow operator. (This prevents a fast operator "piling" letters on a slow machine.)

You ought to have these features in your typewriter to secure the best and most economical results—they are all found only in

THE NEW FOX VISIBLE

They place the Fox away in the lead of all competitors. Let us prove this to you in your office.

Catalogue on application.

Fox Typewriter Company
Factory and Executive Office
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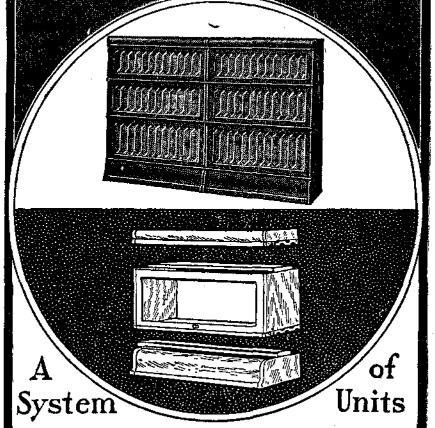
men who threw the bombs into the ranks of the police at Haymarket did not select their victims specifically in advance. They fired upon policemen because they were policemen, not because they had personal animus against particular individual members of the force. In charging the jury Judge Gary held that "if any one of the defendants attempted to overthrow the law by force, and threw the bomb, then the defendants who were in the conspiracy were guilty of murder. If there was a conspiracy, and the defendants were party to it, they were guilty of murder, altho the date of the culmination of the conspiracy had not been fixed." We may add, in passing, since the interpretation of treaties is a subject now before the public, that, in behalf of certain of the defendants who were aliens, it was contended before the Supreme Court that Judge Gary's construction of the law had deprived them of their treaty rights to an "impartial trial," but the contention was dismissed.

The Chicago tragedy made a great impression on the world. The trial was watched everywhere, as it was felt that "the American system" was at stake, and that if the prisoners were not convicted under the ordinary law and by the ordinary procedure, popular government was to be regarded as an experiment whose result was clouded with the most powerful doubts. But free institutions were more than equal to the crisis, in the persons of the brave policemen who, stormed at with bombs and showered with bullets, rallied so promptly to the fray, in the jury which tried the prisoners, and in the judge who presided. The civic courage of the community rose the higher for the danger it faced.

How Kruger's Prayer Was Answered.—The recent unveiling of a monument over the grave of the late Paul Krüger in Pretoria is taken by *The Youth's Companion* as an occasion for relating several interesting anecdotes of the unfortunate Boer patriot. Says this paper:

> The once supreme figure of the African republic is now remembered more for his mistakes than for his achievements. Fate dealt hardly with the old ruler, who played so great a part in the making of a sturdy nation. Death found him not even a citizen of the country of which he had been president. He died in exile, his land in subjection to a foreigner. Imperious and domineering, he went out of life a beaten man.
>
> Krüger possest a Bismarckian gift for blunt and vivid phrases.
>
> "Go back and tell your people never, *never!*" he said to a deputation. "And now let the storm burst. Protest! Insist! What is the use? I have the guns!"
>
> "My friends," he once began a speech; then, perceiving some "outlanders" in the audience, he added:
>
> "But you are not all friends; some are thieves and murderers. Well—friends, thieves, and murderers!"
>
> The President was a curious mixture of piety and shrewdness. A story is told of an incident which occurred in his earlier days.
>
> At one time, when game was very scarce, he went with a party to hunt the hartbeest. They scoured the *veld* for days without a sign of their prey. Paul Krüger announced then his purpose of going into the hills to pray for food, like a patriarch of old.
>
> He was gone for a number of hours. When he returned he announced that in three days a large herd would pass that way. The party camped, in less than the appointed time the prophecy was fulfilled, and much game was secured. The Boer hunters were much struck with wonder, and dubbed Krüger "the man of prayer."
>
> Some time after, the Kafir who accompanied Krüger on his expedition of petition told the truth of the affair. Krüger, when he left the hunting-party, had struck out for a neighboring Kafir kraal, and informed the natives that his men were starving. If they, the natives, did not discover game in three days, he said, he would bring his whole party over the hill and kill every Kafir. The natives, being sore afraid of the Boer methods, all turned out, scoured the region, and drove the game

Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Book — Cases.



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All units controlled by our non-binding door equalizer.

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Nothing could be nicer for Xmas. Exquisitely colored; on extra heavy vellum mounts, 11x20, ready for framing. With or without calendar pads. Copyright by the artist, and sent direct by him on receipt of price, $1.00 each, or $3.00 for the series of 4. Money refunded if you are in any way disappointed.

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THE MEASURE OF A MAN. A new philosophy, discussing the natural, the rational, the psychic, and the spiritual man. By Charles Brodie Patterson, Editor of "Mind." 8vo, cloth, 326 pages. $1.20 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

WRITE THE Words FOR A Song
And we will write the music and present to BIG N.Y. Publishers
A HIT will make you RICH. Send now for Free Booklet.
Metropolitan Music Co., 98 St. James Bldg., New York

to the Boer camp. Thus Krüger's "prayer" was answered.

Child Actors on the Stage.—Mrs. Taliaferro is the head of a theatrical exchange in New York which supplies the companies of the city, as well as most of the country besides, with the child actors desired in their casts. In *Leslie's Weekly* this exchange is described, and some of the more notable of its young patrons are mentioned. From this source we quote the following:

> It is not at all unusual to find fifteen or twenty little ones in the exchange, and, while they are waiting for an interview with Mrs. Taliaferro, they sit about and chat very much after the manner of the grown-ups in other theatrical exchanges not many blocks away. The children just back from the road discuss with laughable gravity the vicissitudes that they have experienced, and the joys and sorrows associated with the tour. Introductions are performed here with much formality. There is always a self-appointed mistress of ceremonies among the girls, who tactfully brings together the little old-timers and the new recruits, and the chattering, with its professional flavor, is quite worth one's attention. The youngsters regale each other with reminiscences of the plays in which they have taken part and the stars they have supported. They even give imitations of the mannerisms of the leading lady, villain, and *ingenué*, and the cleverness they display is remarkable. They often illustrate for the benefit of their fellows the new "business" which they created in certain parts, and which made a hit with the manager or the audience. Little impromptu entertainments are not unusual in this part of the office while the children are waiting to be summoned to the inner sanctuary.
>
> While on the road the mothers of the children accompany them, or a governess is provided by Mrs. Taliaferro, so that their education may go on, at least to some extent. The majority of those receiving salaries to warrant the expense—for few of them are children of well-to-do parents—are given instruction in music, French, and fencing, for a knowledge of these subjects naturally lends value to their services. Little ten-year-old Leonie Powers, who is with John Drew, plays an entire scene in French.
>
> One of the cleverest boy actors on the stage, and the highest salaried, is little Richard Storey, who is with Blanche Walsh in "The Kreutzer Sonata." Richard, a bright-faced little chap of eleven years,

---

COFFEE IMPORTERS

Publish a Book About Coffee.

There has been much discussion as to Coffee and Postum lately, so much in fact that some of the coffee importers and roasters have taken to type to promote the sale of their wares and check if possible the rapid growth of the use of Postum Food Coffee.

In the coffee importers' book a chapter is headed "Coffee as a Medicine" and advocates its use as such.

Here is an admission of the truth, most important to all interested.

Every physician knows, and every thoughtful person should know, that habitual use of any "medicine" of the drug-stimulant type of coffee or whiskey quickly causes irritation of the tissues and organs stimulated and finally sets up disease in the great majority of cases if persisted in. It may show in any one of the many organs of the body and in the great majority of cases can be directly traced to coffee in a most unmistakable way by leaving off the active irritant—coffee—and using Postum Food Coffee for a matter of 10 days. If the result is relief from nervous trouble, dyspepsia, bowel complaint, heart failure, weak eyes or any other malady set up by a poisoned nervous system, you have your answer with the accuracy of a demonstration in mathematics.

"There's a reason" for Postum.

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CHRISTMAS CAROL
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NEW CAST
Patented

The Christmas Carol

While the whole world is pulsating with the generous, tuneful spirit of Yuletide there can be no more acceptably magnificent gift than the matchless KRELL AUTO-GRAND PIANO. An instrument responsive alike to the touch of master of the keys or one to whom the music score is as meaningless as script from archives of the ancients, it carries an *atmosphere* of glorified music into the home.

Two Ways Better Than One

Possessing the tone quality coveted by all who *know* music, the KRELL AUTO-GRAND PIANO can be played by hand, the usual way, or, by the turn of a lever, instantly transformed into a player that puts *soul* into expression.

It is the triumph of mechanical genius, musically applied, simple and perfect. *Every* note has its *separate* action, detachable and readjustable in *one* minute. Metal tubing will *not wear out*. Any standard 65-note music can be used.

A gift for *any day in the year*. Sold with a five-year guarantee. **Terms Most Liberal.** WRITE TO-DAY for Handsome Catalog O — SENT FREE

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THE FAMOUS TURCO-AMERICAN GLASS PIPE

is the ideal combination of the Oriental Narghile without its clumsiness, and the Occidental pipe without its injurious effectson the health of the smoker. The Turkish Water Pipe affords the healthiest smoke as proved by the proverbial longevity of the Turks. *The famous Turco-American Glass Pipe is a portable pipe with all the health comforts of the Narghile and the ever-readiness of the every day pipe*

Through its clear, non-breakable glass bowl you can see every wreath of smoke, in itself the greatest delight to the fastidious pipe smoker. The nicotine is segregated absolutely in the bottom of the bowl. **Thus the Turco-American Pipe assures a delightfully dry, clear, clean smoke. No biting the tongue, no wet tobacco remnants to throw away, as every bit of tobacco in the pipe is consumed to a clear white ash.** Smoke it a week, and you will be so attached to it that you would not part with it for many times the amount of its cost. But if not entirely satisfactory in every respect, return it and we will send back your money. Straight or curved stems. Price $1.50 postpaid in U. S. and Canada. Foreign countries add postage. Reference: National Bank of Commerce. Booklet for the asking.

THE TURCO-AMERICAN PIPE CO.,
231 South Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

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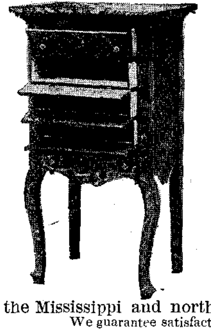
Shipped on Approval



It grows with your music. Add a section at a time as you need it. Music is kept in drawer with drop front, making sheets easily accessible, and doing away with frayed edges. When drawer is closed it is dust proof.

Something entirely new. Hand made and hand-polished in quarter-sawed oak or figure mahogany. Height 30 inches, top 23 x 17 inches. Price base (containing two drawers) and top $9.00. Additional drawers $1.10 each.

Freight prepaid east of the Mississippi and north of Tennessee.

We guarantee satisfaction or money refunded.
Write for descriptive booklet.

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The "VALET" Chair An Ideal XMAS GIFT

Presses and creases the trousers over night, takes care of coat, hat and shoes, and has an adjustable shoe tree which holds the shoes so they may be polished while seated. No dirt can escape to muss up the room. The "Valet" Chair saves the clothes and from **50c to $1.00 a week.** Made in all woods to match other chamber furniture. Ask for free catalogue showing different designs in natural colors.

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The Educator way: comfort — room for five toes.

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The wrong way: discomfort — pinched toes.

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Made in Russia Calf, Patent Calf and Vici Kid. Best grade Tanned Soles. The shoe in every respect is as perfectly made as forty years' experience can produce.

Sizes:		
INFANTS'	5 to 8,	$1.50
CHILD'S	8½ to 11,	$1.75
MISSES'	11½ to 2,	$2.00
GIRLS'	2½ to 6,	$2.50
WOMEN'S	2½ to 7,	$4.00
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By mail 25 cents extra.

Wearers of Rice & Hutchins Shoes are Comfortably, Tastefully and Economically Shod.

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The Winchester Model 1905 Self-Loading Rifle is not cumbersome, complicated and unsightly like most other self-loading firearms, but a simple, handsome, well-balanced gun. The Winchester self-loading system permits rapid shooting with great accuracy and on account of the novelty and ease of its operation adds much to the pleasure of rifle shooting either at target or game. For certain kinds of hunting where the quarry is generally shot on the run, the Winchester Self-Loading Rifle is particularly well adapted. The .32 and .35 caliber cartridges that the Model 1905 handles are of the modern smokeless powder type and give excellent penetration and great shocking effect on animal tissue. Winchester guns and Winchester ammunition are made for one another.

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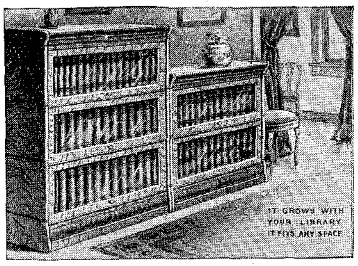

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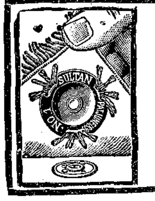
The C. J. LUNDSTROM MFG. CO., Little Falls, N. Y.
Mfrs. of Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets.



SULTAN RUG FASTENERS SAVE YOU

from falling, slipping, or tripping; keep your rugs flat and straight; preserve their wearing qualities, and make them easier to sweep. They do not show where fastened, nor mar the finest polished floor. Readily applied; easily fastened and unfastened. 75c a dozen, sample set of four fasteners 25c., sent direct postpaid. Illustrated booklet, and names of over 900 dealers who sell Sultan Rug Fasteners sent free on request.

Over 2,500,000 Now in Use. Try Them.

The illustrated booklet also gives new and valuable information about Oriental Rugs.

SAMUEL B. DONCHIAN (Inventor), 74 Pearl Street, Hartford, Conn.

made his first stage appearance six years ago, and he has been pretty steadily employed ever since. He is one of the very few children capable of playing character parts. Under E. A. Braden's management, a play requiring a small Jewish lad was staged. The rôle called for considerable action, several long speeches, and a good deal of all-around ability. Several children were tried in the part, but with little success, until "Dick" Storey was given a chance at it. He "made good," and, altho the play was a failure, the character-drawing of the small Dick placed him at the head of the list of boy actors.

Another clever little fellow, now playing an important part in "The Three of Us," at the Madison Square Theatre, is George Clark. Master Clark has also had six years' experience, both metropolitan and on the road. He has played many important child parts, such as the child in Sir Arthur May's "Rosedale," "The Danites," and *David* in "David Copperfield." Richard Storey hopes to leave the stage and take up the study of civil engineering. Master Clark also wishes to follow another profession, but he has not yet chosen between law and medicine.

Other children deserving of mention for their acting in plays seen during the last season are Walter Robinson and Martha McGraw, the two children who learn to fly in "Peter Pan," and little Helen Pullman and Edith Speare, with "The Prince Chap."

The highest salaried girl on the stage is little fourteen-year-old Edith Taliaferro, who is now playing the long and difficult part of *Lovey Mary* in "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage-Patch." The girls, as a rule, draw better salaries than the boys, unless the latter are exceptionally clever.

Holders of the Rhodes Scholarships.—There are now, according to the Hartford *Courant*, almost 160 Rhodes scholars in the various colleges of Oxford. Of this number, 79 are from this country, representing every State in the Union with the exception of Nevada. A short time ago William E. Curtis of the Chicago *Record-Herald* visited Oxford and gathered some facts concerning the Americans there, which *The Courant* summarizes thus:

> The Rhodes Trust has an office in Oxford (9 South Parks Road), and F. J. Wylie is the manager in charge. From him and from an American resident, Louis Dyer, Curtis learned a lot about our boys at the ancient English university. The English boys were very nice to them from the start; indeed, the newcomers were "rather over-entertained" for the first term or two. But that's at an end now; our boys have settled down to work and are giving a good account of themselves in study, athletics, and undergraduate society. They have an American club; R. L. Henry, of Chicago (Worcester College), is the president. Year before last they were Mr. Dyer's guests at Thanksgiving, but last year they got up the dinner themselves (with turkey, cranberry-sauce, and mince-pie in it), as they are going to this year. Dr. Osler presided last Thanksgiving, and a Maryland boy, P. Kieffer (Oriel College), made an extremely witty speech.
>
> Mr. Wylie told Curtis that our boys were not as well grounded in Greek and Latin as the English boys, but had the pull of them in mathematics, the natural sciences, and "general knowledge." So they get along all right. A West-Virginian, Tucker Brooke (St. John's College), has taken a "first" in English literature; a North-Dakotan, H. A. Hinds (Queen's College), has taken a "first" in geology; other lads have won lesser honors, and a New-Hampshire lad, J. A. Brown (New College), has taken a research degree. A New-Yorker, W. E. Schutt (Brasenose College), was Oxford's representative in the mile running-race with Cambridge this year; a South-Dakotan, Paul Young (Oriel College), won the high jump and broad jump; a Virginian, W. A. Fleet (Magdalen College), has thrice battled for the university in lawn-tennis matches, and several Americans are rowing in college boats. Only two of the Rhodes scholars from this country have died—W. H. Verner, of South Carolina, and A. K. Reed, of Louisiana.
>
> The English boys at Oxford call the Rhodes scholars "Roadsters," and Mr. Dyer wishes they

INVEST

Almost any piece of land near a thriving city would be made more valuable if it were brought nearer by surface or elevated railway lines. It would be made still more valuable if a reputable development company were to grade it, put in sidewalks, shade trees, etc., and bring it to the attention of the public by getting people to see its advantages for residential and business purposes. Hardly anyone would deny this simple, straightforward statement.

Now let us try to show you how many times magnified are these invaluable advantages to **VANDERVEER CROSSINGS, SENATOR WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS'** latest and greatest real estate project. **VANDERVEER CROSSINGS** is practically a part of **BROWNSVILLE**, and **BROWNSVILLE** lots have increased in value from an average of $100 each, less than six years ago to an average of over $4,000 each, at present, as we can demonstrate to you or as we should be pleased to have you ascertain for yourself, as you can, easily.

WHERE

VANDERVEER CROSSINGS was a big field of 220 acres less than one year ago; we bought it because we had advance information of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.'s plan to turn the old Canarsie steam railway running through it into an electric feeder to the two Brooklyn "L" systems, one of which runs over the old Brooklyn Bridge and the other to the new Williamsburg Bridge and the Broadway Ferries. We began selling with a top price last spring of $750 each for choice corner lots, since when the price of choice corner lots, because of the actual operation of rapid elevated railway line transit through the property every few minutes since the 30th of July, has gone to $1440 each, which anyone will admit is a pretty good advance for a few months.

VANDERVEER CROSSINGS is to-day the best real estate investment, which means the best possible investment, and we know you will think so too.

YOU MUST MAKE

We offer the return of his money and railway and hotel expenses to any purchaser who having made the trip to inspect his holding, shall find misrepresentation in our advertising or printed matter in any particular, provided the claim be made within thirty days from date of purchase.

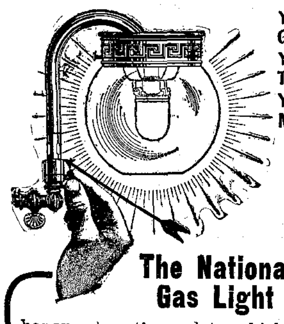
Lots as low as $660; Terms, 10 per cent. down and 2 per cent. monthly. Liberal discounts for cash. We allow railway fares up to 3000 miles as a discount off purchase price, which allowance we charge to advertising account, and only wish we could get more customers to inspect as every one becomes at once a walking advertisement. Come and see us and we will show you the phenomenal developments of our other properties. Cash sales have been made on Westminster Heights Park, our last previous development, at over 100 per cent. advance in 26 months. We have recently offered, on behalf of a building firm, to 16 holders of Borough Park 37½ x 100 ft. lots, $2500, each (25 per cent. above our list prices) for lots they purchased of us during the past three and a half years at from $950 to $1650 each. Some of them have accepted and some, we think wisely, have refused, for Borough Park which has grown during the past few years from 23 houses to over 2500 houses, is now growing twice to three times as fast as ever. Lots on Borough Park originally sold for prices like $400 to $650 have since sold in the open market at prices from $1650 to $2500 each

AND CANNOT LOSE?

Look into this thing; investigate. We cannot sell to you if you cannot see for yourself the wisdom of purchasing. Wiser still, send $10 each, and we will select best possible lots, you to remit balance to 10 per cent. of purchase price upon signing contracts. Prices are going up again right away.

VANDERVEER CROSSINGS
(Incorporated)
Borough Park Co. **Bensonhurst Co.**
The Westminster Heights Co.
Combined Capital $1,500,000. Combined Surplus $1,000,000
Wm. H. Reynolds, President
R. Turmbull, General Manager
277 Broadway, New York City

Your Gas Bills Cut in Two



You Are Using More Gas Than You Need! You Are Breaking Too Many Globes! You Are Wasting Too Many Mantels! because the pressure forces more gas through the pipes than is necessary to give you a good, steady, bright light.

The National Automatic Gas Light (inverted)

has an automatic regulator which allows just enough gas (not too much or too little) to pass through at all times to make a perfect light, which prevents the wasting of gas, breaking of globes and mantels, and destruction of burners.

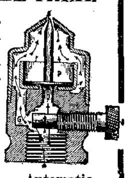
The National Automatic Gas Light gives a steady, full light downward of twice the candle power at half the cost of the vertical light and one fifth the cost of electricity. The National is the only light that is sold under a positive guarantee to do what we claim or money refunded.

TRY ONE ON TWO WEEKS' FREE TRIAL

Under our guarantee you take no risk. Any dealer in lighting devices can supply you with the National at $1.75 each, boxed complete, or send direct for handsome booklet—"Seven Stages in Lighting."

THE NATIONAL GAS LIGHT CO.
1108 Porter St., Kalamazoo, Michigan

Caution: Insist on getting the National. Accept no other. The words—National Automatic—stamped on every regulator. You can see the pin point jump when the gas is turned on. Look for these features before purchasing.



Automatic Regulator
The device that makes the inverted gas light a success

wouldn't. He thinks "Rhodians" would sound better and be more dignified.

The Japanese Spirit of Giving.—In *The Housekeeper* Miss Marian Bonsall writes entertainingly of the "art of giving" as practised by the Orientals. "With the Japanese," says the writer, "giving is a passion, an exhilaration, an art." Then she cites numerous examples of the thoughtful and tactful manner in which these people convey their gifts. One story of her own experience she relates in these words:

> Nowhere outside of the Mikado's realm does the ruler receive such absolute adoration from the mass of his people; an adoration that extends not only to the members of his household, but to inanimate objects associated with them. A garment worn before the Emperor is too sacred to be worn in any inferior presence; the most insignificant object from his household possesses all the sanctity of a religious relic.
>
> We had accepted the invitation of a humble schoolmaster to visit his aged mother and a cousin who lived with him in a tiny house in a retired street in Tokyo. Poor they were, but polite, even to the extreme limit of Japanese etiquette in depreciating their home. At the parting they gave us gifts, prepared with loving care—fruit, flowers, poems executed with some skill in caligraphy, such as are frequently hung on Japanese walls; and last of all, some little French cakes discolored and dusty with age, so much in contrast to the exquisite freshness of the other offerings that we knew that herein lay some mysterious courtesy. For the fruit and flowers and the poems they apologized profusely, saying, "These gifts are not at all worthy of the name; indeed they are so poor that we are ashamed to give them to you. We do so only because you are so kindly interested in Japanese flowers and poems." Then our hosts hesitated, a hesitancy which seemed to mean that even they could not repress from their speech the value which the simple cakes held for them. "You are our first American guests and we wish to give you something of honor," they said. "We take great pleasure in giving you these cakes, for they were once on the table of the Empress."

Mr. Morgan Interviewed.—After refusing for ten years to be interviewed by any representative of the press, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has recently yielded to a reporter for the New York *Journal* and told him a few things for publication. The interview took place in Chicago, where the financier had gone to look after his interests in the traction companies. Part of his remarks on his relations with the public are here quoted. Said Mr. Morgan:

> I do not remember that in my whole life I ever wilfully misrepresented anything to anybody at any time. I have never knowingly had connection with a fraudulent scheme. I have tried to do good in this world, not harm, as my enemies would have the people believe. I have helped men and have attempted in my humble way to be of some service to my country. . . . . .
>
> What I want is fair play. Sometimes I despair of getting it; but, after all, my confidence in the integrity of the people almost convinces me that in the end I will be treated squarely. That is all I want.
>
> There need be no apprehension of a money panic. There is plenty of money, but you see it is in blocks—not scattered about as once it was. There are so many investments, times are so good, the country is so prosperous—so many places where money finds good investment—that in some sections there is a scarcity of it. But at that, when 3 o'clock comes in Wall Street everybody is paid.
>
> In certain quarters there the law of demand sometimes puts a big reward on ready cash. So it

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous."

My best customers were once among the strongest doubters of my proposition.

I have received many first orders for my cigars with postscripts something like this—"I don't believe you can do all you say, but as you take the risk, I am going to give you an opportunity to 'show me.'"

Those orders came from experienced smokers who know cigars, and know how impossible it is to get good cigars at $5.00 a hundred from retailers.

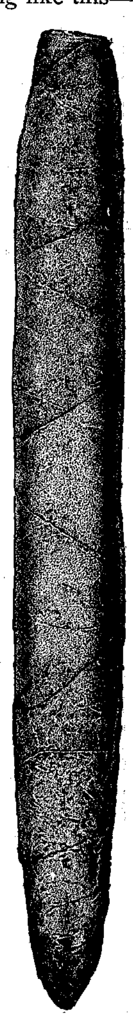
But in justice to their sense of economy or to their taste for good tobacco, and because they realized that the terms of my offer put no obligations on them, they decided to give me and my cigars a fair trial.

And that is all I ask.

Those men almost invariably have reordered and become my largest and most permanent customers, as well as recommending my cigars to their friends.

Their second order usually read this way: "Enclosed find $10 to pay for the hundred cigars you sent me on approval, and for another hundred to be sent me one week from date. You may enter me as a standing order customer and ship me one hundred cigars every two weeks. You have made good. Your cigars are equal to those I have been paying 10c. to 15c each for."

I have a great many letters in my files reading almost word for word like the above; many customers whose orders, from a doubtful beginning, have reached an aggregate of thousands of cigars, and to whom I am still shipping regularly at given intervals. Here is my plain-English, no-risk-to-you offer:



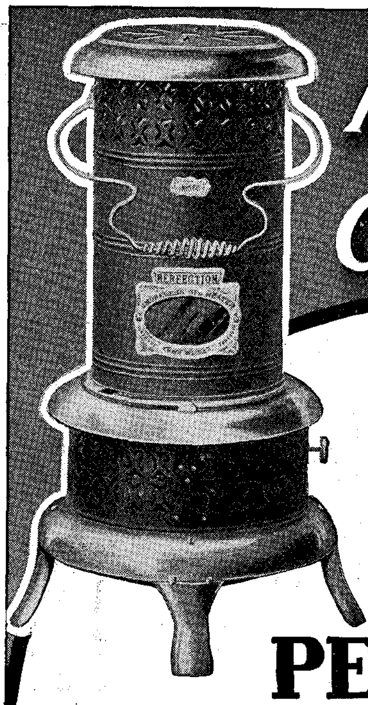
SHIVERS' PANATELA
EXACT SIZE AND SHAPE

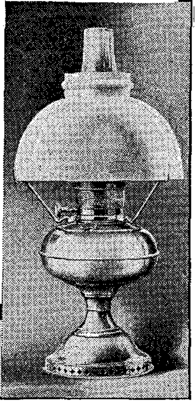
MY OFFER IS: I will send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of The Literary Digest, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense and no charge for those smoked if he is not pleased with them; if he is pleased, and keeps them, he is to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.

The fillers of these cigars are clear Havana, of good quality—not only clear but long, clean Havana—no shorts or cuttings are used. They are hand-made by the best of workmen. The making has much to do with the smoking qualities of a cigar. The wrappers are genuine Sumatra.

In ordering please enclose business card or give personal references and state whether mild, medium, or strong cigars are desired.

HERBERT D. SHIVERS
913 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.





Have You a Cold Room ?

Heat it with a PERFECTION Oil Heater. If your regular heating apparatus is deficient, if it fails to heat all parts of the house evenly, supplement it with a PERFECTION Oil Heater. If you have a prejudice against oil stoves, remember that the

PERFECTION
Oil Heater
(Equipped with Smokeless Device)

is not of the ordinary kind. The smokeless device prevents all smoke and smell. Wick cannot be turned too high or too low. Holds four quarts of oil and burns nine hours. Easily carried about—something that cannot be done with the other stoves. Two finishes—nickel and japan. Every heater warranted. If not at your dealer's write to our nearest agency for descriptive circular.

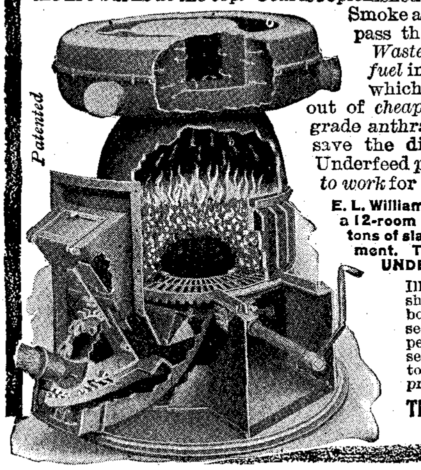
The Rayo Lamp gives a bright steady light at least cost, and is unequalled for general household use. Perfectly constructed, absolutely safe, an ornament to any room. Made of brass throughout and nickel plated. Every lamp warranted. If not at your dealer's write to our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

PECK-WILLIAMSON UNDERFEED FURNACE

Saves 1-2 to 2-3 on Coal Bills

TOP FEED
1904-1905
COAL BILL
$50.00
UNDERFEED
1905-1906
COAL BILL
$14.00



EVERYBODY is dee-lighted with it because it is the *only* furnace that *saves* money. In the *Underfeed* the fire burns at the top. Coal is replenished from below. Smoke and gases *must* pass thro the flame. *Waste* in Topfeeds is *fuel* in the *Underfeed*, which gets as much heat out of *cheapest* coal as *highest* grade anthracite will yield. *You* save the difference in cost. The Underfeed *pays for itself* and then *goes to work* for you.

E. L. Williams, of Belknap, Ills., wrote last Spring: "I have a 12-room house and have gone through the Winter with 14 tons of slack coal, costing $1.00 per ton to put it in my basement. This is very cheap heating. I can recommend the UNDERFEED furnace to any one."

Illustration shows furnace without casing, cut out to show how coal is forced up under fire. Our Underfeed booklet fully illustrates and describes it. We'll not only send it to you, with dozens of fac-simile letters from people who KNOW, but offer you heating plans and the services of our Engineering Department—FREE. Write to-day—giving name of local dealer with whom you prefer to deal.

The Peck-Williamson Co., 304 W. 5th St., Cincinnati, O.
Dealers—Our Agency Proposition Is Too Good to Turn Down.

is if some operators are short; it is because the hesitate to pay the premiums on money that s required, or maybe it is because they haven't the securities to warrant accommodations.

Most of the railroad lines, especially those in the West, seem to be doing well. Most of my interests are with the Vanderbilt system, and these properties are enjoying good business. There is nothing to prevent the prevailing prosperity from continuing unless some agitator is successful in arousing public clamor and public passion against the property interests of the country. Such an event, however, is not at all probable. The American citizen is to be trusted. He is a pretty sensible man if he is given time to think.

In times gone by I enjoyed meeting the newspaper men. Many of them I like. But it got so that I was frequently being misquoted. Then I had to refuse receiving reporters under any and all circumstances. I did not mind, nor do I now mind, what is said of me, but I have a family, and they are constantly being humiliated by some piece or other that is wholly unjustified. I would wish to be left alone for my family's sake.

An Air-ship Fad Predicted.—Santos-Dumont, whose latest aerial successes are mentioned elsewhere in this number, has confided to the public his belief in the early approach of practical utilization of the air-ship. The time is soon to be here, he is quoted as saying, when navigation of the air will be as feasible as riding a bicycle, and almost as common. In an interview in Paris he said, according to the New York *Evening Post*, that the flying-machine will eventually become the "poor man's" automobile, be safer, faster, and cheaper. The rest of his optimistic views are thus further quoted:

> The machine I am experimenting with is very large, having a surface of eighty square meters, but the practical aeroplane, which will be for the air what the democratic bicycle is for the earth, will be much smaller. With ordinary flying-machines it is necessary to increase the size in order to increase the power. With the aeroplane, on the contrary, the speed will be increased in direct proportion to the diminution of the resisting surface. My present aeroplane was intentionally built large to overcome main obstacles as to principles. But with increased power, which means speed, the size can be reduced. At the same time increased speed adds to the safety, as a powerful motor is more easily manipulated.
>
> We may, therefore, look forward to a practical aeroplane which may be comfortably housed in every home. From the standpoint of maintenance, the cost both of petroleum and repairs, the aeroplane will be much less expensive than the auto-car. There will be no expensive tires to burst and no bad roads to jolt them to pieces. There will be no collisions. Next year people will be able to go to the seashore on their aeroplanes. It will become the fad and the commencement of a new industry.
>
> What of the danger?
>
> The only danger would be the risk of a broken rudder, and I can not see that a rudder could break itself. The aeroplane is immobility itself. The swerving which made me descend on October 23 can be easily rectified by a second rudder to counteract any tendency in that direction. The practical difficulty, while the matter remains in the experimental stage, would, of course, be how to control the supplementary rudders while the hands are otherwise engaged. My intention is to attach the yoke ropes to my neck and maintain the equilibrium by the instinctive movement of the head. Later this primitive arrangement will be replaced by an automatic mercurial apparatus.
>
> When the automobile was first introduced, the man-in-the-street treated those who had the temerity to operate them as madmen, never anticipating the day when the fashionable thoroughfares of every big city would be crowded with automobiles filled with nurses and newly born children. Men will drive aeroplanes as they now drive automobiles. There will be a short apprenticeship, but that can be done on terra firma. In brief, the day is not far

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar
Simplest, most reliable: 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

JONATHAN, A TRAGEDY
A charming volume of verse by Thos. Ewing, Jr. By mail, $1.07. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

distant when the aeroplane, as a means of locomotion, will replace in the air the bicycle on the earth.

A Mexican Millionaire's Charity.—An initial contribution of $10,000,000, to be followed later by others of similar proportions, is the announced offering to charitable purposes from a living Mexican millionaire. The story of these gifts is told in the following dispatch from Galveston to the New York *Tribune:*

> Pedro Alvarado, one of the wealthiest and youngest mine-owners of Mexico, announced to-day that he had perfected plans whereby he will distribute more than $10,000,000 gold among the poor of Mexico. Alvarado is unable to estimate, even roughly, his great wealth, and, besides the great sum which he has just set aside, is planning to spend another fortune as his wealth grows, that will surpass the amount devoted to charity by any philanthropist in the United States.
>
> Alvarado is the man who offered to pay off the entire national debt of Mexico, an offer which the Government declined. The fortune which he has given to the poor will be distributed by the Mexican Government. Little or no money will be given outright to any applicant, but all those found worthy in the eyes of the Government will receive a small farm, be provided with a home, or be helped to establish themselves in business. Provision has also been made to establish free schools out of the fund, and a small amount is to be given to struggling and small parishes and churches. At least twenty thousand persons will be benefited directly by the distribution of the fund. President Diaz is now seeking for four or five men, on whose integrity he can depend absolutely, to form a commission for the proper distribution of the wealth.
>
> Señor Alvarado lives in Parral. He comes of a poor family himself. The bulk of his wealth came from the celebrated Palmillo mine, which he owns.

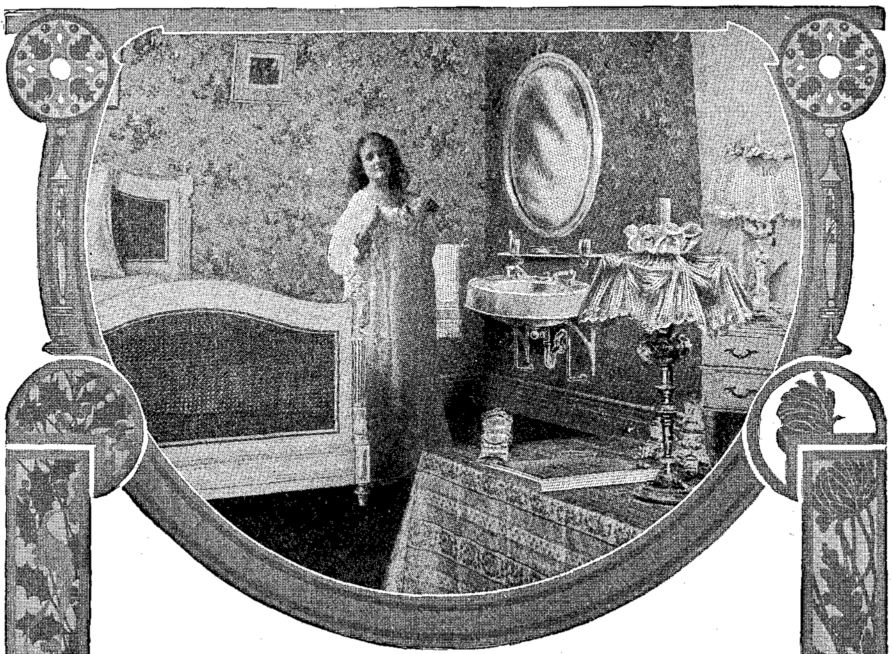
"A 13-inch Temperance Gun."—One of the staff of *The Sunday School Times* noticed recently a newspaper item which credited Mr. Luther Burbank, the eminent horticulturist, with strong views antagonistic to the use of tobacco and alcohol. To ascertain the truth of the item Mr. Burbank was written to; and his reply, confirming the fact, was printed. The editor of that periodical calls it "a 13-inch temperance gun." Mr. Burbank's reply is here quoted:

> If I answered your question simply by saying that I never use tobacco and alcohol in any form, and rarely coffee or tea, you might say that was a personal preference and proved nothing. But I can prove to you most conclusively that even the mild use of stimulants is incompatible with work requiring accurate attention and definite concentration.
>
> To assist me in my work of budding—work that is as accurate and exacting as watchmaking—I have a force of twenty men. I have to discharge men from this force if incompetent. Some time ago my foreman asked me if I took pains to inquire into the personal habits of my men. On being answered in the negative, he surprized me by saying that the men I found unable to do the delicate work of budding invariably turned out to be smokers or drinkers. These men, while able to do the rough work of farming, call budding and other delicate work "puttering,"

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED TOURS

Exclusively first class tours leave Chicago January 10th, February 7th and March 2d under the auspices of the Tourist Department of the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern Line, for California.

The trip is made one way through Colorado, stopovers and side trips at principal points of interest in the west. All expenses, railroad fare, sleeping car, dining car and hotel accommodations included. For itineraries and full particulars write to S. A. Hutchison, Manager, Tourist Department, 212 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.



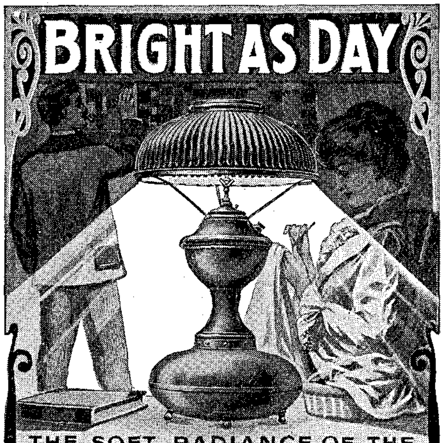
A Snowy "Standard" Lavatory of Porcelain Enamel completes the comfort of your bedroom, and by eliminating the unsightly washstand adds a finished note of charm to its intimate beauty. It is pure white and sanitary—an aid to cleanliness—a preserver of health, and a source of unlimited satisfaction to the possessor.

Our Book, "MODERN BATHROOMS," shows many beautiful Lavatory designs suitable for bedrooms with prices in detail. It also tells you how to plan, buy and arrange your bathroom, and illustrates many beautiful and inexpensive as well as luxurious rooms, showing the cost of each fixture in detail, together with many hints on decoration, tiling, etc. It is the most complete and beautiful booklet ever issued on the subject, and contains 100 pages. FREE for six cents postage, and the name of your plumber and architect (if selected).

CAUTION: Every piece of "Standard" *Ware bears our* "Standard" *"Green and Gold" guarantee label, and has our trade-mark* "Standard" *cast on the outside. Unless the label and trade-mark are on the fixture it is not* "Standard" *Ware. Refuse substitutes—they are all inferior and will cost you more in the end. The word* "Standard" *is stamped on all our nickeled brass fittings; specify them and see that you get the genuine trimmings with your bath and lavatory, etc.*

Address Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co. Dept. 35, Pittsburgh, U. S. A.

Offices and Showrooms in New York: "Standard" Building, 35-37 West 31st Street.
London, England, 22 Holborn Viaduct, E. C. New Orleans, Cor. Baronne & St. Joseph Sts.
Pittsburgh Showroom: 949 Penn Avenue.
Louisville: 325-329 West Main Street. Cleveland: 208-210 Huron Street.



THE SOFT RADIANCE OF THE BECK-IDEN ACETYLENE LAMP

WITH several times the illuminating power of city gas or electricity, acetylene light is easy as daylight to the eyes. Simple, clean, without wick or chimney, odorless and smokeless. It burns ten hours with one filling, at a fuel cost of about one cent an hour. No other light as good.

Made of brass and finely burnished, and finished in bronze. Height 16 inches from base to burner.

If your dealer does not have this lamp write us for complete description. Write for Booklet No. 8.

ACETYLENE LAMP CO., 50 University Place, New York
Montreal, Canada

COAL is GOLD
NO DUST
NO DIRT
THE NO. 1. HUSTLER
ASH SIFTER

It's like finding money the way the **Hustler Ash Sifter saves coal.** Turning the crank for a minute sifts the day's ashes. No dust nor dirt; easy to operate; a child can do it, and no maid objects to it. Fits wood or iron barrel; saves many times its cost in a year, and the cinders are excellent for banking fire at night. If your dealer can't supply you, we will. Write for Catalog 29.

HILL DRYER CO.
325 Park Avenue, Worcester, Mass.

Old Books and Magazines Bought and Sold
American Magazine Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

3/4 ACTUAL SIZE
DUST and MOISTURE PROOF
WRITE FOR FREE BOOKLET SHOWING OTHER STYLES

A MARVEL AT $7.50

Never before has a Split-Second Watch been sold at any such figure, and now only in

The New York Standard

"Chronograph"

is it possible for you to secure a reliable time-keeping

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and have to give it up, owing to an inability to concentrate their nerve force.

Even men who smoke one cigar a day can not be trusted with some of my most delicate work.

Cigarets are even more damaging than cigars, and their use by young boys is little short of criminal, and will produce in them the same results that sand placed in a watch will produce—destruction.

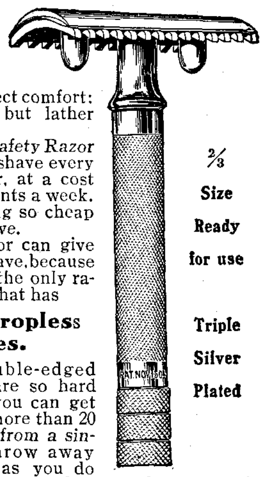
I do not think that anybody can possibly bring up a favorable argument for the use of cigarets by boys. Several of my young acquaintances are in their graves who gave promise of making happy and useful citizens; and there is no question whatever that cigarets alone were the cause of their destruction. No boy living would commence the use of cigarets if he knew what a useless, soulless, worthless thing they would make of him.

Joel Chandler Harris.—Public interest in the creator of "Uncle Remus" has recently been stimulated by the announcement of a new magazine shortly to be issued under his charge. In *The Christian Advocate* an appreciative sketch of his life and work is given, which emphasizes chiefly his retiring nature, denoting a modesty which, so the writer remarks, is something unusual in Georgia. Of this characteristic we read:

> It is said that if an enterprising reporter undertakes to interview Mr. Joel Chandler Harris he will wheedle the young man outside to look at his roses, divert him in any way, but that nothing will induce him to tell just where he sat, how he felt, whether he had his coat on or off the day he wrote the first of his Uncle Remus stories. He insists upon reserving his own life and the life of his home from the morbid public stare. But the reason assigned for his reticence—that of bashfulness, timidity—is not the real reason. The man is blessed with an enduring kind of refinement which often goes with an intelligent, natural simplicity. He has a moral delicacy of mind and feeling which compels him to respect his own privacy. It is a woodland trait he has in common with a certain cottontail gentleman who used to visit "Miss Meadows and the gals." And it affords him a curious distinction in this circus-ring age. Four years ago, when the Appletons asked him to write a preface to a new edition of the Uncle Remus Stories, he wrote a paragraph so characteristic of him that it deserves to be quoted in this connection: "I am at a loss for a word. I seem to see before me the smiling faces of thousands of children, some young and fresh, some wearing the friendly marks of age—and not one unfriendly face among them. And out of the confusion, and while I am trying hard to speak the right word, I seem to hear a voice lifted above the rest saying, 'You have made some of us happy.' And so I feel my heart fluttering and my lips trembling, and I have to bow silently and turn away and hurry back into that obscurity that fits me best."

Farther on we read of his education and the characteristics of his literary style:

> He had a quiet sky above him, and plenty of it; a green, changing earth beneath his feet, and a plenty of that. He had hard work to do, which is the essential gymnastic part of forming character; and, above all, he had a chance to select his own knowledge. If you want to know why he loitered about the negro quarters, listening to tales of Bre'r Rabbit and Bre'r Fox; why, when he was given the run of a country gentleman's library, he chose to read the great masters, Goethe, Scott, Irving, and Thackeray, I can only reply: That is his secret, the part personal taste plays in the destiny of a man. But this is the way he received his education while he was a printer's boy in the office of the *Countryman*, a newspaper published by Joseph Addison Turner on his plantation, nine miles from Eatonton, during the Civil War. Born close kin to the great simplicities, he soon discovered his relationship to writers who portrayed them in literature. He fattened his young faculties upon their wisdom, acquired a taste for the honest, simple, good things in literary art, until the tale goes that to this day "The Vicar of Wakefield" comes nearer giving him



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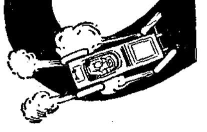

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the "all-overs" than any book he has ever read. And the dignity, authority of Mr. Harris's literary style upon occasions prove that he has much of what is called "learning," but that he despises that snobbish culture so common to some people is indicated by the following quotation from his essay on Lowell: "Culture is a very fine thing, indeed, but it is never of much account either in life or literature unless it is used as a cat uses a mouse—as a source of mirth and luxury. It is at its finest in this country when it is grafted on the sturdiness that has made the nation what it is, and when it is fortified by the strong common sense that has developed and preserved the republic. This is culture with a definite aim and purpose."

Lawyers Who Ask No Fees.—The Legal Aid Society of New York is doing much, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, to disprove to the poor of that city the allegation that "Law is a luxury that only the very rich can afford." The president of the society, Mr. Arthur v. Briesen, tells in an interview published in *The Eagle* of the wide scope of the work undertaken and of the results obtained. From this interview we quote:

"We try to make good citizens out of disgruntled humanity. Perhaps nothing will illustrate this so well to you as the story of the poor Hebrew glazier, which was brought to the attention of the Legal Aid Society some years ago. President Roosevelt, who is the first vice-president of this organization, was then police commissioner. He had become interested in our work, and had requested me to take him to our offices, where he could see the practical working side of it. It happened the day he called that the glazier was there seeking our aid. He told the story to Mr. Roosevelt and me. The glazier had been walking with his kit on his back on West Forty-sixth street, Manhattan, when he was called in by the proprietor of a livery-stable and asked to set twenty-two panes of glass. The man worked conscientiously on the task for the better part of a day, and, when finished at dark, went to one of the employees, and asked for the compensation of $6.50 agreed upon beforehand.

"'You'll have to see the boss,' said the employee.

"So he went to the proprietor and said:

"'I want my money.'

"The man glared at him.

"'You get out of here!' he cried. 'Get out, or I'll have you thrown out!'

"There was nothing else to do. The Hebrew walked home, as he had spent his last penny for the glass. He walked home to his wife and children, who he knew must go supperless to bed. On his way home he passed Fifth avenue. He saw well-drest men and beautifully gowned women alighting from carriages and entering the restaurants and hotels. He saw them sitting at tables, eating, drinking, and laughing. And before him came the vision of the starving wife and children in the miserable room he called home. A great bitterness came into his heart. To him it seemed there was no justice for the poor man. He thought of the teachings of anarchy; of the overthrow of a society that allowed such injustice. Filled with the desire to seek redress, he went the next day to a magistrate, who

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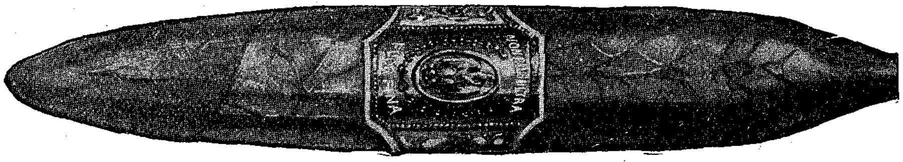

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Just remember that the actual value of tobacco and workmanship in any retailer's 10 cent cigar is never more than 3½ cents. Look at the illustration below and you will see how a cigar leaving the factory as a 3½ cent cigar comes finally to be retailed at ten cents.

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Send $3.50 for 100, or if you hesitate, $1.75 for 50 of these fine 10 cent cigars (we'll pay expressage) and if you don't like any or all of them, I'll buy them back and not charge you for those you've smoked.

You'll have to pay cash, because I won't open an account for the next man. If *he* didn't pay me, I'd have to *add* to *your* 3½ cents the amount I lost on *him*.

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These Key West Havana Seconds are rough and ready affairs—not much to look at, but you're not smoking *looks*, you're smoking Tobacco. The only way that I can possibly produce them at the money, is because the pieces of tobacco in 'em (the sort used in our 10 cent cigars) are too short for fine shapes, and therefore they become what we manufacturers call "Seconds."

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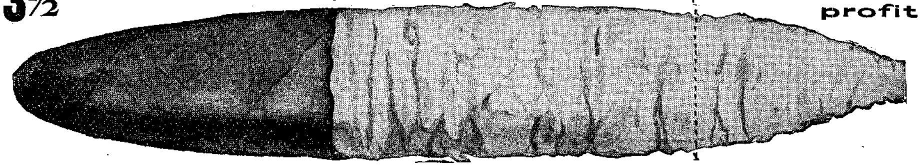

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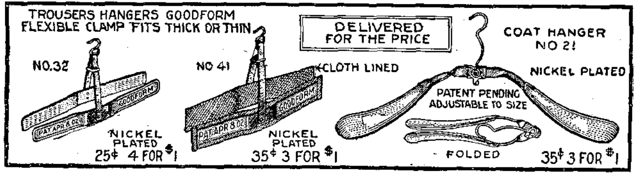

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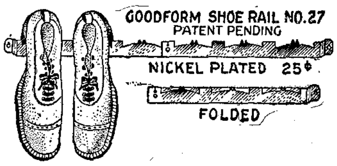

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"The Wood-Finishing Authorities."

listened patiently to his story, and apparently sympathized with him.

"'Have you any witnesses?' asked the magistrate.

"'I have no witnesses,' replied the glazier.

"'I am sorry,' said the magistrate. 'I do not see, then, how you can establish your case. Suppose the livery-keeper denies your story, and says you did not perform the work for him, and, to corroborate him, brings two or three of his men as witnesses—what chance will you have? You better see a lawyer and have a suit brought for your claim.'

"So the glazier went to a lawyer.

"'What is the amount of your claim?' queried the lawyer.

"'Six dollars and a half,' said the glazier.

"'Humph!' ejaculated the lawyer. 'It will cost $10 to draw up the papers. Have you any money?'

"'No,' said the glazier.

"'I can't help you,' said the lawyer.

"Then some one sent him to us. We took charge of his case and obtained his money for him. And to-day that glazier is a good citizen of the United States. There is no bitterness in his heart, for he knows there is justice for the poor man as well as for the rich man. That is the story President Roosevelt heard. That is the kind of stories that you may hear—that everybody may hear day by day. It is such stories that make work for the Legal Aid Society and are the cause of its existence."

"This work brings you close to the dark and sad side of life," I ventured.

"Yes," was the answer. "When I first came to this country I was 14 years of age, and I was poor; I came to know these people. I saw the injustice that was done to them, and I thought I should like to aid them. I found them grateful for any service rendered them. I found them full of love, and I can say to you in all sincerity that, tho during all the years I have labored in this work my financial remuneration has been small, the gratitude of these people has amply repaid me for all my toil. The money I do not care for, but the love I must have. Without the love I am unhappy."

New Light on Funston.—The New York *Sun* feels it a duty to correct some misleading stories which admiring friends of General Funston have been circulating about him from time to time. He "has been made the victim of a maudlin uproar by sensational fiction-mongers" we are told. So *The Sun* has been investigating to find the truth, and now sets the public right with this story of the General's Cuban experiences:

> As far as we have gone in the matter of information, Funston went to Cuba as a correspondent of some New York periodical, armed only with a kodak. Like many other Americans, attracted by rumors of "martyrdom" in the cause of liberty, and the prospect of earning immortality in sanguinary clashes that would make the fields of Gettysburg and Austerlitz look like Peekskill sham-battles, he bulged into Cuba with a snapshot package under one arm and his strong right hand hungering for the deadly blunderbuss. We are told that one day he was promoted from illustrated journalism to a captaincy of artillery in the army of liberation, his willingness to expose himself to a scattering Spanish fire having made a powerful impression on the Cuban generals. But in 1898, February or March, it seems, Funston reached the conclusion that the brand of warfare he had become involved in was not exactly what he had imagined in his dreams, and he made up his mind to return to the United States. Among those who applied to Maximo Gomez about that time for an honorable discharge were two young fellows from Baltimore, Osmun Janney and Stuart Latrobe, the latter now a lieutenant of the Eighth Cavalry, stationed in the Philippines. Gomez withheld his permission. A small squad of prisoners had just been brutally butchered by the heroes, and Gomez did not want the news of it to reach this country, where it might conflict with the noble and resounding poetry then issuing daily from the luxurious offices of the Junta in the Raleigh Hotel at Washington. The party thereupon broke up. Janney and Latrobe returned

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to their immediate commander, who released them soon afterward, while Funston "presented himself" to the nearest Spanish officer in authority and was eventually, after much hard work on the part of Fitzhugh Lee, our Consul-General at Havana, permitted to sail for Key West. But the assumption that these Americans were inspired in their effort to escape from Maximo Gomez by patriotic anxiety to participate in the war with Spain is repudiated by Janney and Latrobe. These young gentlemen have been heard to declare on several occasions that they knew absolutely nothing of the war in question until they reached Tampa and found the noise and stir of martial preparation. Possibly Funston had some mysterious premonition, tho he did not take the others into his confidence. In that event it must be admitted that he displayed an almost sublime desperation of courage in surrendering to the Spanish commander. Swimming the Bagbag River under the deadly fire of fifteen bolos was a mere bagatelle in comparison.

Superstitious Ball-players.—Manager Jones of the Chicago "White Sox," world's champions of the 1906 baseball season, gives a talk in the *Saturday Evening Post* on the summer's experiences of the various teams of the two great leagues. Among other things he calls particular attention to the superstitions which some of the players evidenced, and some of their peculiarities. Altrock, for instance, one of the best enduring pitchers of his team, "would not sit for his picture on Friday or pass a cemetery in full moon at midnight." Mr. Jones continues:

> A black cat flashing across a diamond during a game would probably make him the easiest kind of a mark for opposing batters. One of the hardest things I had to do, in the closing days of the American-League race this year, was to refuse a newspaper friend permission to take a picture of the team. Two photographers had posed the players and made excellent pictures. But immediately thereafter we lost three hard games to the New-York Highlanders and seemed to be in danger of losing out on the pennant. All the men declared it was the photographers' fault. They declared they would not sit for a photograph again until the pennant was won! And they kept their word.
>
> Some players do not wish to travel in a Pullman and take berth 13; there are others, like the veteran Captain Anson or Bill Lange, who would take berth 13 in preference to any other.
>
> Players have their peculiarities other than superstitions. Frank Isbell, the hard-hitting second-baseman whose two-baggers at the right moments took the little remaining heart from the opposing pitchers, carried home with him a big bat that did the business. He will have it in his parlor at Wichita, Kansas, this winter and point to it as he tells how the battles were won. The batting of Isbell up to the last season was a joke. He was in truth a veritable "hitless wonder." He could not hit any pitcher's delivery, and, using a big bottle-shaped bat, he would invariably hit under or over. He was watched by the critics, and a top-heavy bat was suggested. That little suggestion, due to Comiskey's shrewdness and vision, made Isbell a marvelous batter. He certainly looked good to his manager in the big series. A little thing, yet it made a baseball history!
>
> A broken bat will put a good batter "on the toboggan-slide." He imagines he can not get another like it, altho one may be made from the same kind of ash—perhaps out of the same tree—and so near like the original that only an expert can tell the difference. Still, if a ball-player thinks

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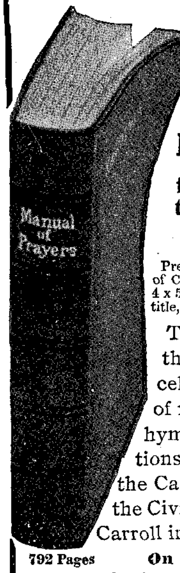

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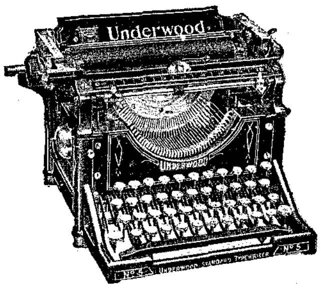

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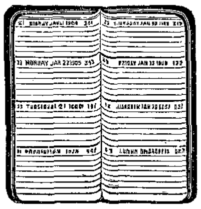

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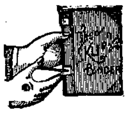

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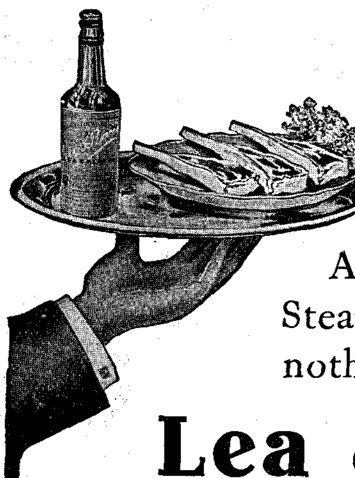

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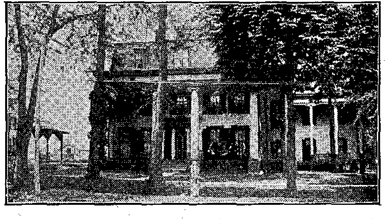

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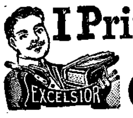

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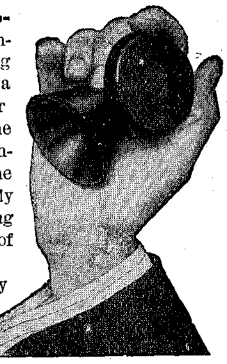

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the bat has not the same grain, is too heavy or does not swing like the old one, nothing can convince him to the contrary.

Good players imagine the "fans" of their home-club town "get down" on them. Such players fail to play up to their standards. They ask for their releases. The only way a player who really is "in bad" with the patrons of the game may be restored to the hearts of the "fans" is to do some brilliant, sparkling work each day. If he is lucky, things will then break for him so that he may recover courage and prestige. Never did a utility man shine as did George Rohe, our third-baseman in the world's series, and the "fans" are all saying that he will be a regular next year.

Contrast that with the failure of James Sheckard, of the Cubs, to make a hit in twenty-one times at bat. If he is "in wrong" with his West-Side constituents I'll take him to our team and he will be a star again. That is another queer thing about baseball—the release of a player does not necessarily mean that he can not get in another good team.

When, at our grounds, Altrock was the twirler for Boston, he was in poor form, and we had ten runs off him in two innings, when Manager Collins took him out, called him "excess baggage" and suggested that his room was worth more than his company with a traveling ball-team. Nick, with the tears in his voice, hunted up Mr. Comiskey after the game, said he had not been given a decisive trial, and his eyes sparkled when he asked the magnate to take him on as a pitcher. Comiskey had seen his work and promptly signed him. The "sou' paw" has trimmed many a team since then!

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

To Pedestrians.

Be good,
 Be kind,
Beware
 Behind.

—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

In the Surface Car.—A fat Irishwoman, bearing a number of bundles, entered a crowded street-car. The only semblance of a seat she could find was a small space at the right of a smartly dressed youth. Into this space, sufficient only for an individual of ordinary size, the fleshy Irishwoman squeezed herself, much to the annoyance of the youth.

After a moment or so the Irishwoman produced a cheese sandwich, which she proceeded to devour with every evidence of relish.

At this the youth gave her a look of ineffable disgust and drew the skirts of his frock-coat closer to him.

"I suppose, me lad," good-naturedly said the woman, "that ye'd prayfer-r to have a gintleman sittin' nixt to ye."

"I certain would!" snapped the youngster.

"So would I," calmly responded the fat person.—*Sunday Magazine.*

Beyond the Pale.—A friend of James Whitcomb Riley tells of an occasion when the humorist, who is, as a rule, extremely averse to social functions, was induced to attend a "literary" dinner in Indianapolis given in honor of a novelist of that city.

Riley had been told off to take in to dinner the sister of his host, an excellent woman, tho anything but "literary."

The conversation touching upon the beauties of Chaucer, about whom a certain set of the city was then cultivating a fad, a spirited discussion ensued during which the bewildered sister caught from time to time only the name "Chaucer."

At last she whispered to Riley: "Who is this Mr. Chaucer they're talking about so much? Is he very popular in society?"

"Madam," solemnly responded Riley, "that man did something that forever shuts him out of society."

"Heavens!" exclaimed the worthy dame, "and what was that?"

"He died several hundred years ago," said Riley.—*Harper's Weekly.*

On the Contrary.—MISTRESS—"Mina, didn't your master just kiss you?"

MAID—"Yes, but don't be disturbed. I am not at all offended."—*Translated from* Fliegende Blätter *for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Miss Democracy and the Tiger.

There was a young lady of Niger
Who smiled as she rode on a tiger.
They came back from their ride
With the whole bunch inside,
And the smile on the face of the elephant.
—*Buffalo Evening News.*

Getting Back at Him.—JUDGE (to young thief who has already served six sentences)—"You are young and can work. Tell me, isn't it due to bad company that you are arrested so much?"

THE BOY—"Very likely; I have spent most of my life in the police court."—*Translated from* La Silhouette *for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Madness of Hamlet.—Richard Mansfield at a dinner-party in New York contributed an anecdote to the old question of the sanity of *Hamlet.*

"One morning in the West," he said, "I met a young friend of mine, and asked him where he had been the night before.

"'I went,' my young friend replied, 'to see So-and-so's Hamlet.'

"'Aha, did you?' said I. 'Now tell me—do you think *Hamlet* was mad?'

"'I certainly do,' said he. 'There wasn't a hundred dollars in the house.'"—*Exchange quoted in Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

A Ballad of Bill Jackson's Motor-Car.

Bill Jackson had an auto that was gentle, swift, and kind;
A sweeter piece of racing goods 'twould be a task to find.
A little child could drive it. It was loved by one and all,
Until one day Bill fed the thing denatured alcohol!

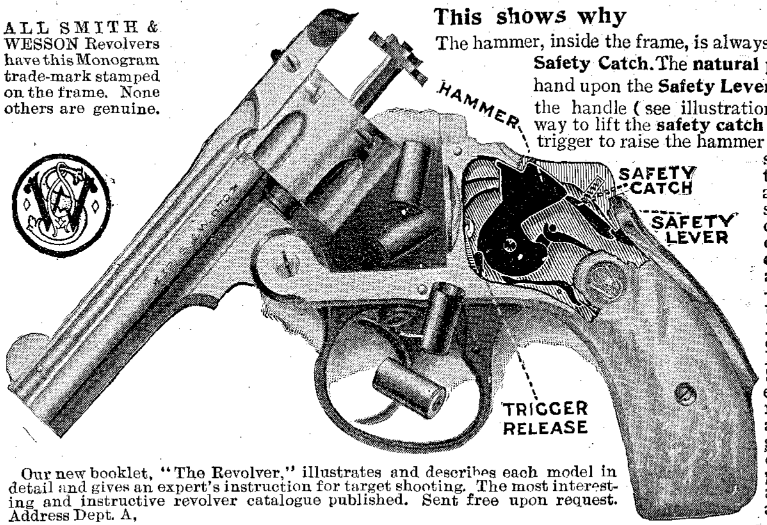
Now, something in that alcohol was out of hack, I guess,
For when Bill grasped the steering-wheel, with lover-like caress,
And gently pulled the low speed on, that auto gave a snort
And fell to making circles like a fizz-infested sport.

The crowd looked on in wild amaze and loudly hollered "Whoa!"
As down the street like forty cats the car began to go.
And when Bill turned the squawker on, all nervous like and quick,
Instead of sounding "Honk, honk, honk" the thing went "Hic, hic, hic."

That auto went plumb crazy. It was dancing Scottish reels
And waltzing gaily down the street upon its two hind wheels.
And when good Deacon Potter accidentally smelled its breath
He went home drunk with whoops of joy and beat his wife to death.

The auto threw its muffler off and terrorized the town.
It leaned on forty lamp-posts till each one of them fell down,
Until at last, with awful leap, it landed in a swoon,
Its front wheels through the window of the "Scalded Cat" saloon.

Bill sadly shut the power off and hauled the wreck away.
He got it cobbled up at last, but ever since that day
He's stuck to common gasoline. With cuss-words that appall,
He 'lows he's had enough of that d—natured alcohol.
—*Judge.*



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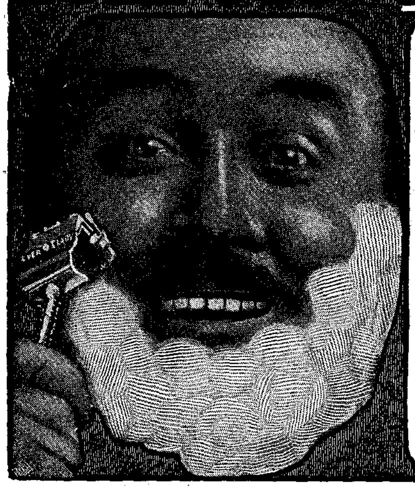

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¶ Since 1883 over 68,000 Asthma and Hay-Fever patients have engaged the services of the Asthmatics' Institute.

¶ The Hayes method requires a careful diagnosis of each patient, assigns him to the personal care of one of the Faculty, who receives weekly reports from him and writes special prescriptions for the medicines that may be required by the patient as indicated by each report. The medicines are all compounded in the Hayes Dispensary by the pharmacist in charge, Mr. Ernest B. Walker, Ph.G., according to these individual prescriptions, and forwarded to the patient.

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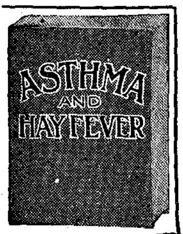

¶ This method has proven so successful that many physicians who have had Asthma have placed themselves and their Asthma patients under the care of the Asthmatics' Institute.

¶ People of culture and wealth in all parts of the world, as well as those who must attend to their business or daily work, have had the cause of their Asthma and Hay-Fever so thoroughly eliminated that the attacks have never come back. The patients are free to pursue their wonted vocations without fear of relapse or renewed attacks, and without the necessity of continuing the use of medicines or any other relief measures.

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Revised.—"I suppose your motto is, 'Be sure you're right and then go ahead.'"

"Not in the financial game," answered Dustin Stax. "My motto is, 'Be sure you're ahead, then you're all right.'"—*Washington Star.*

Kept Her Waiting.—In an Atlanta cemetery one tomb bears at the top: "Helen Vance, Wife of Harold Vance. 1854. I await you." Then, beneath, is carved; "Harold Vance. 1889. Here am I."

At the base of the inscription some one has written: "He took his time."—*Argonaut.*

Quits.—LADY (to new maid)—"Your references are not very good."

MAID—"But, my lady, what about your references and recommendations? They are not very satisfactory—and yet I come to you!"—*Translated from* Fliegende Blätter *for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

It was Gr8.

They dined all alone at 8:8.
On oysters they dined and 8 8.
And he asked his dear K8
To tell him his f8
When they 8 t8-a-t8 at 8:8.
—*Houston Post.*

A Gracious Sovereign.—Considerable amusement was once caused by a slip of Emperor Nicholas's pen in accepting the offers of several companies of Siberian militia, who volunteered for service at the front. The petition read, "We humbly lay at your Majesty's feet our desire to be permitted to fight and die for the fatherland." The Emperor, in accepting, wrote on the margin of the petition in his own hand, "I thank you sincerely, and hope your wishes may be fully realized."—*Sacred Heart Review.*

An Explanation.—An alienist came wandering through an insane-asylum's wards one day. He came upon a man who sat in a brown study on a bench.

"How do you do, sir?" said the alienist. "What is your name, may I ask?"

"My name?" said the other, frowning fiercely. "Why, Czar Nicholas, of course."

"Indeed?" said the alienist. "Yet the last time I was here you were the Emperor of Germany."

"Yes, of course," said the other, quickly; "but that was by my first wife."—*Argonaut.*

Musical Seasickness.—In a little book of jottings called "Notes of a Nomad," by W. A. Horn (published by Messrs. Melville & Mullen), we find an extraordinary example of ingenuity. He was challenged, it appears, to write thirty lines on seasickness, with a musical term in every line; and here is his first stanza:

If rolling is her *crotchet*
This vessel ought to *score:*
She spoils my *rest,* she spoils my *notes,*
She spoils my *répertoire.*

But he improves as he goes on:

There *demi* goes my dinner,
As the ship on *upper C*
Appoggiaturas. Oh! the brute,
She's *pitched too high* for me. . . .

I know you'll think me very *bass.*
I'll *pause* till calm prevails;
It's all because they've gone and *set,*
A bad *falsetto* sails.

I can not *scale* the dizzy mast:
The *chords* are very slack;
Oh! how I *shake;* I know I shall
B flat upon my back.

I'll bet a *tenor* that she strikes
The *bar* upon the lee;
Andante up the money, should
She safely reach the *key.*
—*Academy* (London).

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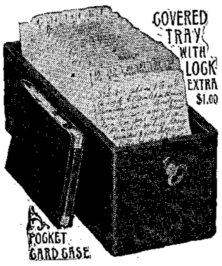
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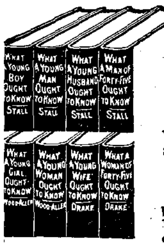
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AUTHOR (insinuatingly)—"And how does the title suit you?"—*Translated from* Fliegende Blätter *for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Doubtful Compliment.—PICTURE-DEALER TO PAINTER—"Excuse my intrusion, Professor, but you haven't put your name to this little picture I bought of you."

PAINTER—"Must I sign it? It is so bad that people will not believe I painted it."

PICTURE-DEALER—"On the contrary, Professor, it is so good."—*Translated from* Fliegende Blätter *for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Merciful Providence.—Nothing can surpass in delicacy the reply made by an East-Indian servant of the late Lord Dufferin when he was Viceroy of India.

"Well, what sort of sport has Lord —— had?" said Lord Dufferin one day to his servant, who had attended a young English lord on a shooting-excursion.

"Oh," replied the scrupulously polite Hindu, "the young sahib shot divinely. But providence was very merciful to the birds!"—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

Appearing Green.—Senator Beveridge was talking one afternoon in Washington to a group of newly elected Congressmen.

"You boys," he said, "must on no account appear green. Keep cool, go slow, think before you speak; then you won't give yourselves away."

The unripe Congressmen laughed and Senator Beveridge continued:

"I should hate to hear that one of you had acted as a new Southern Congressman once did.

"He, as soon as he reached Washington, went off to a photographer's to be photographed.

"'I want my likeness taken,' he said.

"'Cabinet?' the photographer asked.

"The Southerner reddened and looked pleased.

"'No,' he answered, 'just a plain, every-day Congressman.'"—*Oakland Tribune.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

November 9.—King Edward celebrates his sixty-fifth birthday at Sandringham.

Mr. Esme D. Howard, British Consul-General in Crete, is named as Acting Ambassador from Great Britain to the United States pending the appointment of a successor to Sir Henry Mortimer Durand.

Sir William Treloar is inaugurated as Lord Mayor of London.

Three bombs are thrown by revolutionists who hold up a train at Rogow. Many soldiers are killed and the station is wrecked.

November 10.—Fifty thousand Polish school children are now joined in the refusal to speak German in religious instruction hours, thus threatening a national issue between the Poles and the Germans.

In the French Chamber Abbé Lemire introduces a bill to increase the penalties for duelling to heavy fines and imprisonment, even for seconds.

The French Budget Commission votes an allowance of $50,000 to be used to start work on the French Embassy building at Washington.

Mount Vesuvius is again active, but no serious eruptions are anticipated.

November 11.—An official bulletin states that there were over 10,000 less births in France in 1905 than in 1904.

More than 100 men at Ekaterinoslav and Kishineff are sent into exile for minor political offenses.

The Italian Premier, replying to a protest against the order for armor-plate from the Midvale Steel Company of this country, says that Italy must improve its production before it can stand foreign competition.

November 12.—A bomb thrown at General Rheinbot, police prefect at Moscow, causes little damage, but the would-be assassin is shot dead by the General after police had secured his arrest

King Haakon, Queen Maud, and the Crown

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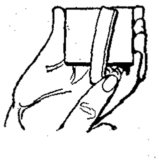

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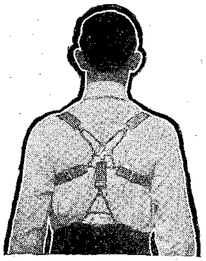

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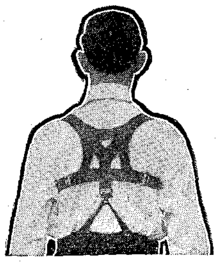

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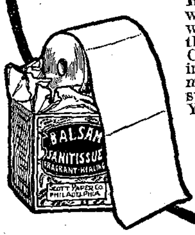

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Prince of Norway land in England on a stat visit to King Edward.

Santos-Dumont in his aeroplane, *The Bird o Prey,* makes a successful flight of 685 feet at height of ten feet above the ground, and prevented from further sailing only by th interference of an enthusiastic crowd.

Two Italian aeronauts cross the Alps in a balloor

November 13.—King Edward invests Kin Haakon with the Order of the Garter.

Count Witte returns to St. Petersburg, bu news of his arrival there is received with ir difference.

November 14.—Divorce is granted by the Par courts to the Comtesse de Castellane from he husband, Count Boni. The Comtesse retair custody of the children.

Chancellor von Buelow, in a strong speech b fore the Reichstag, declares that Germany aims are all peaceful and praises the Unite States warmly.

Santos-Dumont declares that aeroplanes wi soon be more common than automobiles, an safer and cheaper.

November 15.—The *Satsuma,* Japan's large battle-ship, is launched in the presence of t Emperor.

Affonso Penna, new President of Brazil, inaugurated.

The Moroccan treasury is declared empty, an French banks are asked to advance $400,o to the Government.

Domestic.

November 9.—W. J. Bryan gives out a stateme concerning the recent elections, in which finds some consolation for Mr. Hearst in t result in New York, and accuses the Preside of bad taste for his part in the campaign.

November 10.—Secretary Bonaparte, in an inte view in Baltimore, says that he sometim thinks a solution of the problem of getti good candidates for public office might be fou in the election of "legalized" bosses by politic parties.

James J. Hill, speaking at the Merchants' Clu in Chicago, advocates closer trade relatio between this country and Canada.

Four companies of infantry are sent to F Reno to guard against possible trouble fr the dismissed negro troops.

November 11.—The Premier of Newfoundla orders the arrest of American fisherman, desp the *modus vivendi* between the United Sta and Great Britain.

Mrs. Esther Sumner Damon, the last person the Revolutionary pension-list, dies at Uni Vermont.

Numerous robberies and murders in Pittsb plunge the city into great fear of a "carnival crime."

Diamond imports for the first ten months this year surpass the total of any other year.

November 12.—Mrs. Russell Sage announces t the bulk of the fortune left her by her husba will be given to worthy individuals who unfortunate and too proud to beg.

One hundred special policemen are appoint by the Pittsburg Council, and a vigilance co mittee is organized by the East-End Board Trade.

Major-Gen. William R. Shafter (retired) dies n Bakersfield, Cal., of pneumonia.

Forty-seven immigrants are killed or burned death in a collision between Baltimore & O trains near Woodville, Ind.

November 13.—The Panama Government pas a law forbidding all gambling.

November 14.—The Federal Government sta investigations into the allegation that o $1,000,000 contributed to the relief of S Francisco earthquake sufferers was stolen.

Secretary Metcalf says that the Californians unalterably opposed to the Japanese and enact still more drastic laws against them.

John D. Rockefeller and several directors of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey indicted at Findlay, Ohio, with a subsidi company of the Standard, for alleged violat of the Sherman Anti-trust law.

November 15.—Attorney-General Moody bri suit in the United States Circuit Court in Louis, against the Standard Oil Company New Jersey, its seventy constituent compan and seven individuals, including John Rockefeller, asking that the trust be dissol and the corporation be enjoined from h after entering into any combination in straint of trade.

President Roosevelt begins active work of specting the Panama Canal.

Mayor Eugene Schmitz and Abraham R of San Francisco, are indicted on five charging extortion of money from restaur keepers.

Representative W. Bourke Cockran and Anne Ide are married in New York.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"T. A. D.," Lehighton, Pa.—"What is the origin and meaning of the phrase 'Carrying coals to Newcastle'?"

The origin of the phrase is not known. The phrase itself dates from the sixteenth century and was used by Thomas Heywood, the dramatist. It means, as Fuller quaintly defines it in his "Historie of the Worthies of England," "to do what was done before; or to busy one's self in a needless imployment." The modern definition is "to take goods to a place where they already abound."

"S. A. R.," New York.—(1) "What is the origin of the word 'limerick;' as applied to a common form of rime? (2) What is the correct pronunciation of the *o* in such words as *not*, *dog*, *got*, etc.? There appears to be a distinct difference between the English and the American pronunciation of this vowel sound, the former having the sound of *aw* in *awful*, and the latter approximating the *a* in *fat*."

(1) The term *limerick* is said to be derived from the singing of extemporized nonsense verses at convivial gatherings. The verses were followed by a chorus that contained the words "Will you come up to Limerick?" (2) Our present letter *o* has retained its name and sound for more than 2,000 years. It is still so used in English and in the other modern languages. In English, however, *o* very frequently represents the vowel sound in *not*. In such cases it is called "short o." The short sound of *o* in *not* is a different one from the *o* in *obey* and is not really an *o* sound. Pronounce *awe*, then shorten it and you have the sound heard in *not*. The English pronunciation referred to may be merely a local broadening. For instance, some Londoners affect the *awe* sound of *o* and say "dawg" for dog, but this pronunciation is not considered the correct one.

"E. H. N.," San Francisco, Cal.—"May *either* be used to mean both in such a sentence as, 'On either side place the firm's name'?"

It may for one of the meanings of either is "each of two; both." See John xix. 18, "On either side one, and Jesus in the midst."

"J. S. B.," Charlottetown, P. E. I., Can.—"(1) Are the letters R. S. V. P. on an invitation correct from the standpoint of good English? (2) Is the sentence 'He was out the last two times I called' correct? (3) Is *allright* slang and is the spelling correct?"

(1) As the letters R. S. V. P. stand for "*Répondez, s'il vous plait*," which is French (and means, when literally translated, "Answer, if you please"), it is impossible to judge of their correctness "from the standpoint of good English." The letters are usually printed on cards of formal invitation, and etiquette calls for a reply to all invitations where they appear. Possibly "J. S. B." wishes to know why the initials of the English equivalent, A. I. Y. P. are not used instead of the French on a card on which the invitation is printed in English. If so, the only answer we can give is that the formalities of polite society require the use of the French abbreviation, perhaps because French is the language of formal intercourse between the nations of the world. (2) "He was out the last two times I called" is correct, but inelegant. Substitute "occasions" for "times," and the sentence is improved. (3) "All right" is correctly written only as two words, and is not slang, but very good English.

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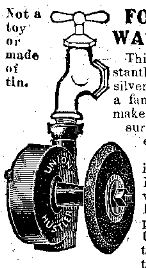

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JUBILEE YEAR OF EL PRINCIPE DE GALES

Romantic History of the World-Famous "El Principe de Gales" brand of Havana Cigars

By *MANUEL GONZALEZ*

GREAT WAS THE REJOICING in the domain of the Union Jack the world over—where proverbially the sun never sets—when young Queen Victoria was delivered of a son and heir in 1841,—the little child becoming hostage in the popularity of her long and triumphant reign by thus assuring the perpetuity of her house.

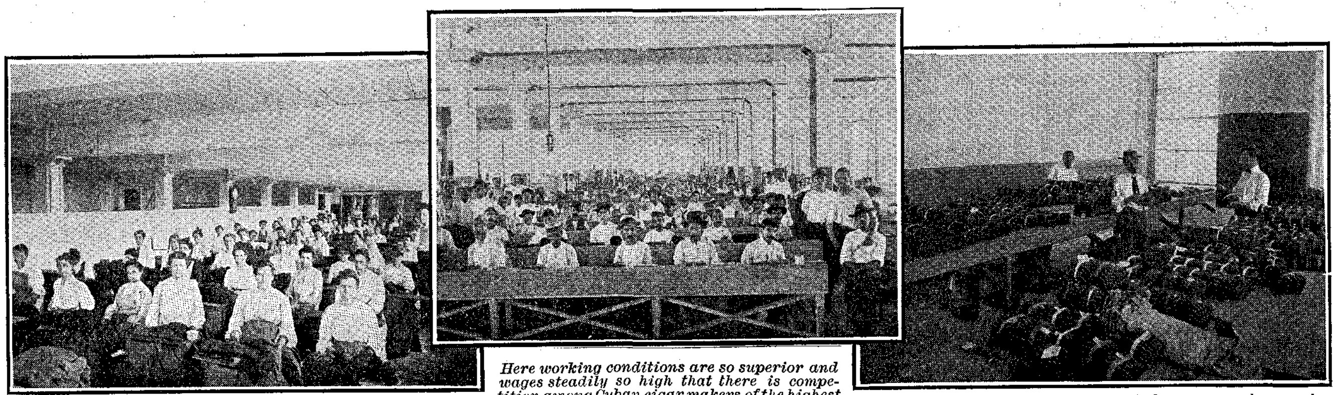
As heir-apparent to the throne of Great Britain and her Colonies, this baby boy was known from birth as the Prince of Wales.

In the spring of 1846 when little Wales had grown to be a sturdy chap of five, one of Havana's prominent and opulent commercial grandees introduced a new brand of cigars—one that seemed to reach the height of that perfection for which he had many years striven. So proud was he of his product that in seeking for a name of world-wide application there instantly came to his mind Albert Edward's official title—the "Prince of Wales," "El Principe de Gales."

In 50 years the Prince has become king of a world empire and the brand of cigars has become acknowledged "King of Havana cigars."

THE CUBAN MANUFACTURER responsible for this brand and its fame was Senor V. Martinez Ybor, prominent both among tobacco planters and manufacturers, the head of a great commercial industry and one of the principal exporters of Cuba. But Senor Ybor was heavily taxed to fill the ever-yawning exchequer of Isabella, Queen of Spain—and thereby hangs our tale.

With a view to escaping these excessive taxes and also to avoiding the American customs imposts levied on manufactured cigars, Senor Ybor, with an enterprise extraordinary among the conservative Havana *duenos* (proprietors), transported his factory to the United States, locating at Key West where his factory was operated for several years until it was destroyed by fire in 1887.



Contrast the lighting, ventilation, comfort, sanitation, etc., with the forbidding conditions in the average cigar "factory."

Here working conditions are so superior and wages steadily so high that there is competition among Cuban cigar makers of the highest skill for employment under its spacious roof.

Senor Ybor developed El Principe de Gales in many shapes, sizes and colors, many gradations of strength and flavor—the favorite Havana brand.

SCENES IN THE MODERN EL PRINCIPE DE GALES FACTORY AT KEY WEST

The city of Tampa, Florida, then gave him a tract of land which was called "Ybor City," and here, after the patriarchal Spanish custom, his workmen from Havana came and settled about the new factory with their families; for, necessarily, Senor Ybor retained his *tabaqueros* who had grown up with his El Principe de Gales brand in Havana and Key West; and having thus duplicated Havana environment and traditional conditions of manufacture, he then proceeded to reinforce his plant at Ybor City with a far-reaching and perfect system for supervising the growing leaf and buying the cured leaf on Cuba's finest tobacco *vegas* in the famous Vuelta Abajo district.

As his business grew he developed an organization in Cuba for watching growing leaf and securing the cream of each crop such as was possessed by no other manufacturer of cigars in the United States. Less than a day's journey to the south, the finest product of Cuba is brought up the Gulf in swift vessels, made up into Havana shapes and sizes by Cuban workmen, and in what is practically the Cuban climate.

Even competitors confessed that there was no better, more thoroughly organized force of experts, and no more important and favored buyer in the Cuban markets. And no factory in Havana preserved a truer standard of quality and workmanship than did Senor Ybor in his El Principe de Gales factories in Ybor City.

SOME SEVEN YEARS AGO the control of El Principe de Gales passed to the Havana-American Company. In factories built upon the most approved modern lines in Tampa and Key West are employed cigar makers of the highest skill, many of them descendants of the original colonists brought over by Senor Ybor, and others constantly recruited from the best modern *tabaqueros* of Havana itself.

Indeed, the Havana-American Company's newest factory, lately opened at Key West, is the largest in America devoted to the exclusive manufacture of Havana cigars. And here working conditions are so superior and wages steadily so high that there is even competition among Cuban cigar makers of the highest skill for employment under its spacious roof.

If you are a smoker and could visit these factories in Key West and Tampa and contrast their modern equipment as to lighting, ventilation, comfort, safety, sanitation, etc., with the forbidding, unwholesome and unsanitary conditions of the average cigar "factory" (so often little more than a crowded room like an eastside sweatshop)—you would be deeply impressed with the perfection of equipment and organization characteristic of the Havana-American Company's factories and system.

All smokers are urged to visit the El Principe de Gales factories when in the vicinity of Key West or Tampa. To see the Cuban experts, each molding his pet shape of cigar—to learn all their odd and historic associations, and to watch the older workmen whose whole lives, perhaps, have been given up to the making of one size or shape of El Principe de Gales—these things are of never failing interest.

From the day of its establishment in this country El Principe de Gales began to grow in sales, its originator zealously striving to produce a cigar that would be judged as a true Havana in whatever part of the world it might encounter connoisseurs. Moreover he developed El Principe de Gales in so many shapes, sizes, and in so many gradations of strength and flavor, that to-day not even the oldest brands established in Havana number a wider following of devotees among the more discriminating smokers.

Is it any wonder, then, with these immense advantages, that El Principe de Gales soon began to lead in the American market? Its conditions of manufacture were such that no other clear Havana cigar could hope to compete with this brand in *quality*, nor could any domestic brand. Its advantages in *price*, owing to the impost of tariff duties, made competition by Havana manufacturers equally futile.

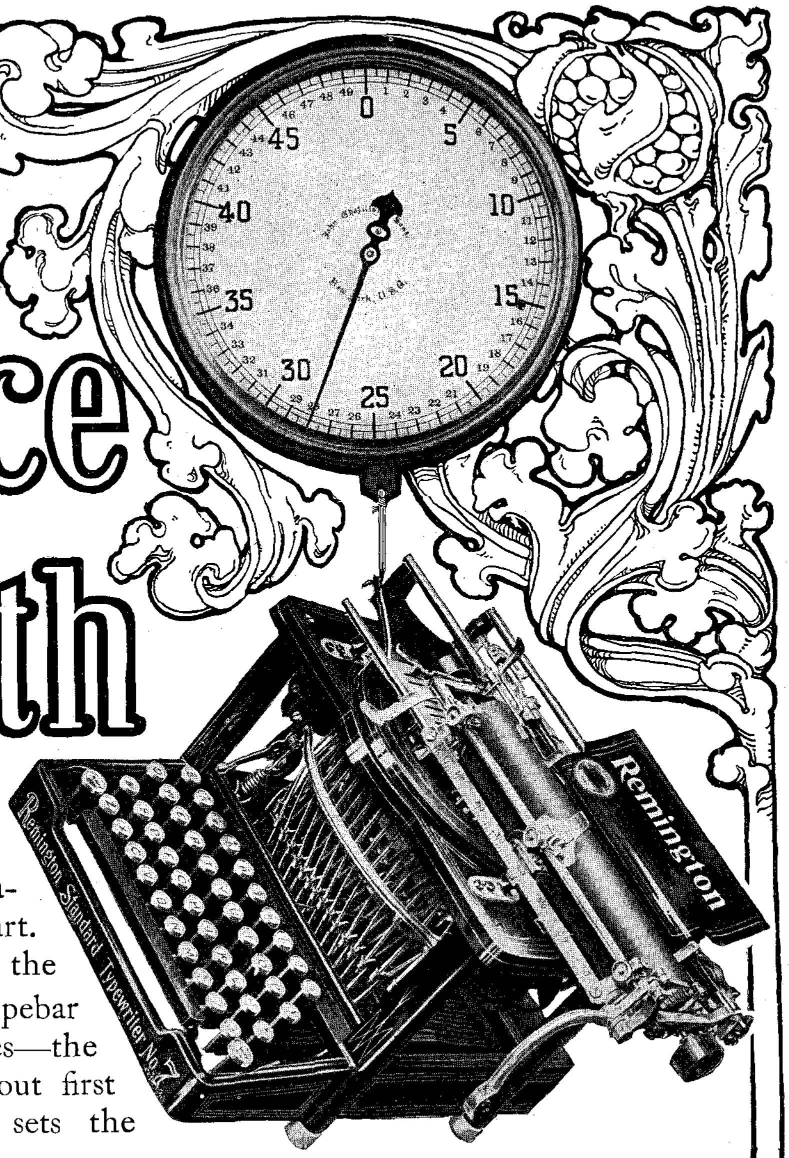
In 1890, when the increased tariff on foreign cigars went into effect, the sales of this notable brand had in the course of some forty years reached an annual output of ten million. To-day's demand requires an output of thirty-five million Cigars—this is more than double the quantity of Havana cigars of any one brand that has ever been produced by any other cigar factory in the world.

One of the most interesting features of the Florida State Fair held November 29th, 1905 was the Exhibits of the Havana Cigar Manufacturers. The various factories entered in competition, and the board of expert manufacturers rendered a unanimous decision awarding first prize to the Havana American Co., manufacturers of El Principe de Gales.

THIS, THEN, IS THE JUBILEE YEAR of El Principe de Gales. For sixty years it has held the market, with ever-increasing sales and prestige.

A cigar made for the most critical public, holding its place for six decades against the finest products of Havana, must surely be of highest excellence on that count alone.

Mute Evidence of Strength



It's an axiom in mechanics that no chain is stronger than its weakest link—that the strength of any piece of machinery is the strength of its weakest part.

The strength of a typewriter is the strength of its typebars. On the typebar and its bearings the chief wear comes—the chief strain comes—and the wearing out first comes. The strength of the typebar sets the limit to everything.

The picture shown herewith tells its own story. It shows a Remington Typewriter suspended in mid-air from a heavy four strand copper wire attached to the type on one of the typebars. The entire weight of the machine (28 pounds) is supported on this one bar—all without displacement either of the bar or its bearings. Think of it!

The Remington bar represents skill and care in manufacture carried to the absolute limit. There are THIRTY-THREE distinct processes in the manufacture of this single Remington part.

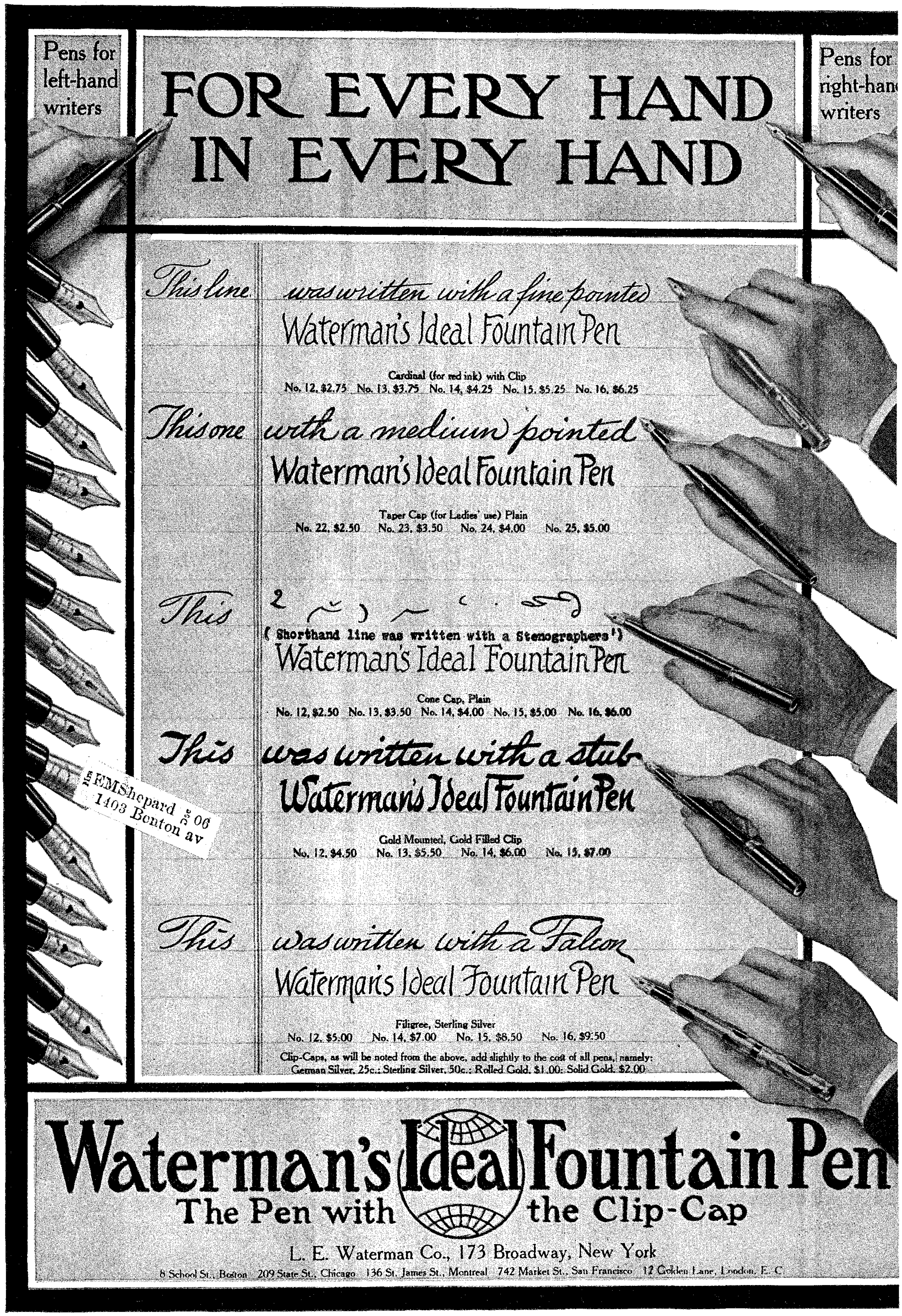
The result—a typebar which is incomparably stronger and more durable than the typebar of any other writing machine. No wonder the

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER

outworks, outwears and outlives all others.

Remington Typewriter Company

New York and Everywhere



Pens for
left-hand
writers

FOR EVERY HAND
IN EVERY HAND

Pens for
right-han
writers

This line was written with a fine pointed
Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

Cardinal (for red ink) with Clip
No. 12, $2.75 No. 13, $3.75 No. 14, $4.25 No. 15, $5.25 No. 16, $6.25

This one with a medium pointed
Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

Taper Cap (for Ladies' use) Plain
No. 22, $2.50 No. 23, $3.50 No. 24, $4.00 No. 25, $5.00

This
(Shorthand line was written with a Stenographers')
Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

Cone Cap, Plain
No. 12, $2.50 No. 13, $3.50 No. 14, $4.00 No. 15, $5.00 No. 16, $6.00

This was written with a stub
Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

Gold Mounted, Gold Filled Clip
No. 12, $4.50 No. 13, $5.50 No. 14, $6.00 No. 15, $7.00

This was written with a Falcon
Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

Filigree, Sterling Silver
No. 12, $5.00 No. 14, $7.00 No. 15, $8.50 No. 16, $9.50

Clip-Caps, as will be noted from the above, add slightly to the cost of all pens, namely:
German Silver, 25c.; Sterling Silver, 50c.; Rolled Gold, $1.00; Solid Gold, $2.00

EMShepard 06
1403 Benton av

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

The Pen with the Clip-Cap

L. E. Waterman Co., 173 Broadway, New York
8 School St., Boston 209 State St., Chicago 136 St. James St., Montreal 742 Market St., San Francisco 12 Golden Lane, London, E. C.